

Botha Says Namibia To Get Interim Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

ed that independence would come with a Cuban withdrawal. "The people of South-West Africa, including SWAPO, cannot wait indefinitely for a breakthrough on the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola," he said.

Mr. Botha seemed at pains to give assurances that the plans for an interim government would not obstruct an eventual carrying out of the independence agreement. However, the move was likely to be seen by some, including SWAPO, as an effort to sidestep the UN plan by giving authority on the ground to the local parties.

Thursday's announcement followed by only three days a declaration that South Africa would pull out the remaining forces it has in Angola, where they have been fighting SWAPO guerrillas. That move seemed designed in part to encourage a corresponding Cuban withdrawal from the area.

Nakasone Sets Up Panel to Oversee Widening Markets

United Press International

TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is setting up and will head a committee charged with overseeing the widening of Japanese markets to foreign imports, government sources said Thursday. The sources said the group would include all cabinet ministers and five executive officers of the Liberal Democratic Party, the conservative governing party. The committee is to hold its first session Friday, the sources said, after a cabinet meeting has formally approved it.

Under pressure from the United States, Mr. Nakasone's government announced measures last week aimed at opening new markets to foreign products and investment. Japan had a trade surplus of more than \$44 billion with the United States last year. Mr. Nakasone said at a session of the upper house of parliament Wednesday that the measures were "the way for Japan to win worldwide trust."

UN Expresses Concern

The UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, is concerned about South Africa's plans for an interim government in Namibia and is setting up talks with South Africa's representative, a UN spokesman said Thursday. Reuters reported from the United Nations in New York.

From Havana, meanwhile, Cuba welcomed South Africa's military withdrawal from southern Angola but said the pullout would not affect the future of about 25,000 Cuban troops stationed in the country.

5 Blacks Killed, White Set Afire In South Africa

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — Five blacks were killed and a white man was dragged from his car and set afire by a mob in further outbursts of racial violence in South Africa on Thursday night, the police said.

A spokesman at police headquarters in Pretoria said that three blacks died after police opened fire in the township of Despatch, near East London, and the bodies of two men were found on a burning street in a township in Port Elizabeth.

Two whites in a car were attacked by a crowd in a suburb of Uitenhage in the eastern part of Cape province, where 20 blacks died after police fired at blacks in a funeral procession March 21.

Autopsy reports submitted Thursday to an inquiry board said that 17 of the 20 blacks were shot from behind, and most of the victims were teenagers.

The police spokesman said that one of the white men was pulled from the car, doused with petrol and set alight. He was in a critical condition. The other man escaped.

Meanwhile, an explosion was set off at a bank in central Durban on Thursday night but caused little damage and no injuries, a spokesman at police headquarters said. (Reuters, AP)

Kohl Backs Reagan on Space Arms Research Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

Committee secretary, Mikhail V. Zimyanin, the chancellor said the Soviet Union "is the only nation in the world which has usable anti-satellite weapons, so-called killer satellites. We know that the Soviet Union carried out a test of such a system over Munich in the summer of 1983."

Because of its own research program, Moscow's attacks on Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative held "no credibility or moral justification," Mr. Kohl added.

But he also appealed to the Russians not to exploit the controversy over space-based systems to block progress at the Geneva talks on nuclear weapons.

A senior adviser to Mr. Kohl said one of the key factors behind West Germany's endorsement of the program was the conviction that the project had brought the Soviet Union back to the bargaining table and might coax an arms control agreement out of Moscow that radically reduced arsenals of medium-range nuclear weapons based in Europe.

In a previous speech, Mr. Kohl himself contended that space-based systems "could become increasingly superfluous" if the superpowers agreed to deep cuts in nuclear missiles.

Despite his advocacy of research into space defense systems, Mr. Kohl did not mitigate any of the earlier conditions he has cited as imperative for West German participation in the project.

He insisted that the exchange of results during the research phase "must not be a technological one-way street" that benefits only the United States.

The chancellor said a team of West German specialists would soon leave for the United States to discuss conditions of participation and to propose areas where West German industry could contribute most effectively.

Mr. Kohl also rebuffed Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger's call last month for the allies to decide whether to join the project within 60 days, saying that Bonn would "not let itself be put under pressure to reach a decision quickly but will ensure it has all the facts it needs to make a choice."

In promoting a common European line toward the research, Mr. Kohl said that a high-technology project of such magnitude was bound to yield "important and far-reaching results" in other fields besides defense.



Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, drinking tea at the home of two workers in a Moscow industrial area, Vyacheslav Nikishin, second from left, and his wife, Tamara. At left is Viktor V. Grishin, a Politburo member who heads the Communist Party in Moscow.

Gorbachev Tours a Moscow Industrial Area

(Continued from Page 1)

in U. Chernenko, also went to a factory. But his visit, in April 1984, characteristically lacked any of the spontaneity or directness that Andropov and Mr. Gorbachev tried to achieve, and Mr. Chernenko was shown receiving bouquets and tributes from workers specially gathered for the reception.

Mr. Gorbachev made his visit to the Proletarian Borough of south-east Moscow, a sprawling collection of giant factories and new apartment blocks, including the Likhachev truck factory and the Kirov electrical plant.

Tass reported: "Mikhail Gorbachev visited the building and production shops of the Likhachev plant, spoke with people at their work places, showed detailed interest in their working and living conditions. The prospects of the amalgamation of development, questions of accelerating scientific and technological progress, the need to reach the highest levels of labor productivity and quality of motor vehicles were discussed."

The workers, Tass said, talked about the need to improve discipline and incentives. "Addressing those present," the agency continued, "Mikhail Gorbachev said that the party, true to the Leninist tradition, constantly takes counsel with the people."

He called on the employees of the plant to use more "economic incentives, to show creative initiative and to develop independence in solving major technical and organizational problems."

During his visit to School 514, Mr. Gorbachev discussed new courses and specifically the use of computers. At City Hospital 53, he talked about new equipment and medicines and about the notoriously low salaries of Soviet doctors.

In general, the subjects cited by Tass were those that have become central to Mr. Gorbachev's efforts to bolster and modernize the Soviet economy. But unlike the published reports of Andropov's visit to the Ordzhonikidze factory, the Tass account of Mr. Gorbachev's tour did not report any of the specific complaints or questions posed by the workers he met.

Still, the visits contributed to the sense of new momentum that Mr. Gorbachev has sought to instill in his first weeks in office. Like his mentor, Andropov, he seems to be trying to take his campaign outside the restricted circle of propagandists and senior party leaders to the people and factory-level managers.

Last week, Mr. Gorbachev took his message to a group of managers of factories and state farms, phrasing his appeals in unusually candid terms.

"You can't ignore the effects of the harsh winter, of course," he told them, "but let's be frank and admit that our unsatisfactory performance in the first quarter of the year resulted, to a great extent, from bad organization, complacency and even irresponsibility."

Mr. Gorbachev even invoked a biblical image. "We cannot, so to speak, hope for manna," he said, in appealing for the "intensive and imaginative, honest and conscientious work of each individual."

His administration has also been marked by swelling campaigns in the press for broader public information and against alcoholism.

The information campaign has taken the form of considerably more detailed accounts of party meetings at which officials are criticized, as well as a broad-ranging discussion of what *glasnost* — the term Mr. Gorbachev has stressed, meaning "publicity" or "public information" — should mean.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda said last week that most readers had taken the campaign for more *glasnost* as a call for more public criticism "of the press, taking a sober approach to evaluating achievements and an exhaustive analysis of the causes of shortcomings and oversights."

away from the real violent cops 'n' robbers programs and show people getting along with each other."

Mr. Turner is not CBS's only foe. A conservative group, Fairness in Media, which is affiliated with Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, has urged its supporters to buy CBS stock to end a perceived liberal bias in the network's news reporting.

Mr. Turner owns 80 percent of Turner Broadcasting, which also owns a television station and professional sports teams in Atlanta. Industry analysts have been skeptical that he would succeed in an unfriendly bid to control CBS.

An analyst, Fred Ansel of the investment firm Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., said of the offer: "It's a complex package. Very complex packages sometimes run into problems, especially when there's no cash and the liquidity of the securities is not immediately clear."

Anne Luzzatto, a CBS spokeswoman, said in New York that "the unusual number and complexity of Turner's proposed securities make it difficult for CBS to comment at this time."

The papers filed by Mr. Turner constituted a formal application for FCC consent to transfer control of CBS to Turner Broadcasting. The commission will now open the matter to public comment for 30 days before responding to the filing by Mr. Turner.

CBS' major revenue producer, broadcasting, accounted for 55 percent of the 1984 gross receipts, while its records business contributed 27 percent and publishing added 13 percent.

Its broadcast holdings include the CBS television network, two radio networks, five television stations and 13 radio stations.

Turner Offers to Buy CBS

(Continued from Page 1)

"steaze, stupidity and violence" in prime time. He has said in speeches and news conferences that he would change network programming to "move

NASA Called Blameless

(Continued from Page 1)

About half the people who fly in orbit experience nausea.

"Fortunately, like most of the reports, if you take medication you're over it in two days and if you don't you're over it in two days," Mr. Gann said.

"It's been a wonderful experience, absolutely fantastic," he continued. "I'm sorry we have to come down tomorrow. I'm glad we got to stay two days longer and I wish we could figure out some way to stay up longer."

Mr. Gann, who is chairman of the Senate subcommittee overseeing the space agency's budget, said he gained knowledge that would be valuable to him and to Congress.

"I will guarantee the people that out of this trip there will be many, many times more money saved as a result of my insight into the processes of NASA than it ever cost to send me to go," he said.

Czechs Said to Arrest Four Catholics in Raid

The Associated Press

VIENNA — Czechoslovak authorities raided an apartment in Prague, confiscated religious literature and arrested four Catholics last week, an émigré source said Thursday.

The source said the arrests took place April 11 and the four were accused of "hindering the controls over exercise of religion."

Ulster Shootings Raise Questions

(Continued from Page 1)

derry, a high-ranking police source said: "The only way you can be sure is to shoot them on sight."

According to the police, the two men were armed with two handguns but did not fire.

One shooting in particular continues to be cited, though it occurred in 1978. John Boyle, 16 years old, reported a weapons cache to the police and then, curious, went back to see if it was still there. He was shot dead by members of the SAS, the army's elite undercover unit, who had been lying in wait. They said he had turned toward them holding an unloaded gun; the medical examiner, whose testimony was disputed, said he had been shot in the back.

Two members of the SAS admitted shooting him without giving any challenge or warning. They were tried for murder and acquitted on the ground they believed their lives were in danger.

The current controversy began late in 1982 after special police anti-guerrilla units shot six men to death and seriously wounded another in three incidents over a few weeks in County Armagh.

A group of Armagh priests accused the police of carrying out "a policy of summary execution without trial" and Cardinal Tomás O'Fiaich expressed "great disquiet."

In the past year, policemen involved in the 1982 incidents have

WORLD BRIEFS

Britain Is Expelling 2 Soviet Officials

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain ordered the expulsion Thursday of two Soviet officials accused of espionage. The Foreign Office said it was expelling the assistant naval attaché at the Soviet Embassy, Captain Oleg A. Los, and a charter manager of the Soviet airline Aeroflot, Vyacheslav A. Grigorov. A Foreign Office statement said both men had been engaged in unacceptable activities, which is diplomatic jargon for espionage.

The Foreign Office summoned the Soviet ambassador in London, Viktor I. Popov, to serve notice that the men were being given seven days to leave the country. It warned the Soviet Union against the usual reciprocal expulsion of British diplomats in Moscow.

The Soviet Embassy protested that the expulsions were unfriendly, provocative and without foundation. "The action of the British Government is of a political character, completely unjustified, and the embassy most resolutely protest against this provocative measure," it said in a statement.

Hindu Castes Continue Battles in India

NEW DELHI (NYT) — Violence between rival Hindu castes continued Thursday in Ahmedabad in western India for the fifth straight day and a curfew was extended indefinitely, officials said. The city has been the scene of some of the worst sectarian rioting in India this year.

The national home affairs minister, S.B. Chavan, described the situation as "tense but under control." According to Mr. Chavan, at least 11 persons were killed and 23 wounded Tuesday and Wednesday at the peak of street fighting in which mobs battled each other and the police with knives and such other weapons as bottles of sulfuric acid, firebombs and rocks. The army was called out to restore calm.

The violence began in March and has taken more than 34 lives. It grew from protests against a decision by the Gujarat state government to increase from 31 to 49 percent the jobs and institutional seats reserved for impoverished and backward castes. That outraged upper castes, which felt their traditional rights were being threatened and merit was being bypassed.

Sudanese Leader, Rebel Chief to Meet

KHARTOUM, Sudan (Reuters) — Colonel John Garang, the rebel leader in southern Sudan, is expected here Thursday for peace talks, a military spokesman said. The spokesman, Lieutenant Colonel Mahamud Gamal, said that Colonel Garang would meet with Sudan's new military ruler, General Abdul Rahman Swaraddhab, to discuss ways to end the two-year conflict in the south.

Earlier, the military announced that General Swaraddhab, who has pledged to end the fighting, had rescinded a 1983 decree that split southern Sudan into three provinces. A cease-fire is in force between government troops and up to 15,000 guerrillas of the Sudan People's Liberation Army led by Colonel Garang.

Many southerners saw the splitting of the south, which had been one autonomous region, as a divide-and-rule tactic by General Gaafar Nimeiri, who was overthrown by General Swaraddhab earlier this month. The division was a major grievance behind the current war, along with General Nimeiri's imposition of Islamic law, or *sharia*. The south is mostly Christian and animist. General Swaraddhab has said that *sharia* also will be revised.

U.S. Prisoners Riot Before Execution

RICHMOND, Virginia (UPI) — Inmates attacked six guards Thursday in an uprising at the Virginia State Penitentiary a few hours before the scheduled execution of a convicted murderer. Several guards and inmates were injured.

Helmeted guards rushed into the prison to restore order. Inmates could be heard shouting from their cells, and ambulances were called to the prison.

Duncan Brogan, a Virginia Corrections Department official, said there was no immediate evidence linking the disturbance to the scheduled execution Thursday night of James Briley, although he did not know what had caused the uprising.

Pope Criticized for Greeting Rightists

ROME (Reuters) — A leader of the Italian Jewish community criticized Pope John Paul on Thursday for greeting rightist European parliamentarians last week.

The pope briefly greeted the 16 politicians, including Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of the French National Front, and Giorgio Almirante, head of the Italian Social Movement party, at a general audience April 11.

At a conference marking the 20th anniversary of the Second Vatican Council's declaration on non-Christian religions, Tullio Zevi, president of the Union of Italian Jewish Communities, questioned how Pope John XXIII would have acted. The declaration urged dialogue with Jews and repudiated the idea of collective Jewish guilt for the death of Jesus Christ.

For the Record

Three Solidarity activists, Adam Michnik, Bogdan Lis and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, have been indicted in Poland on charges arising from the Solidarity union's plans for a general strike in February, a prosecution official said Thursday.

Britain has expelled a Libyan after arresting him on suspicion of guerrilla activities. The Home Office said Mohammed Ali el-Ali, a Libyan Airlines traffic officer, was deported Wednesday. (Reuters)

Spanish aviation officials were absolved Thursday of responsibility for two 1983 air crashes that killed 274 people, but the parliamentary investigators recommended measures to improve safety. (Reuters)

Three more suspected members of a Jewish terrorist ring were convicted Thursday in Jerusalem on charges ranging from illegal possession of weapons to plotting to blow up the Dome of the Rock, one of the most sacred shrines of Islam. (AP)

Kim Gi Nam, a leading official of North Korea's ruling Workers Party, arrived Thursday in Tokyo at the head of journalists' mission. He is the first Pyongyang official to visit Japan since Tokyo lifted sanctions on North Korea on Jan. 1. (AP)

Jean-Marie Le Pen, the French extreme right leader, lost a libel action Thursday against the satirical newspaper Le Canard Enchaîné. A court in Paris ruled that allegations he had tortured prisoners during the Algerian war of independence did not constitute an attack on his honor. (Reuters)

Beryl W. Sprinkel, undersecretary of the U.S. Treasury for monetary affairs, was confirmed by the Senate on Thursday as chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers. (Reuters)

The condition of Tancredio Neves, the 75-year-old president-elect of Brazil, worsened Thursday because of persistent infection, the government said. (AP)

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BRIEFS

2 Soviet Officials
The expulsion of two Soviet officials from the Soviet Union was announced Thursday by the Soviet government.

The officials, a Soviet ambassador and a Soviet consul, were expelled from the Soviet Union on the grounds that they had engaged in "unacceptable activities."

Rebel Chief to Meet
Colonel John Garang, leader of the Sudanese rebel army, is expected to meet Thursday for peace talks with Sudanese officials.

Garang, who has been fighting the Sudanese government since 1983, is expected to meet with Sudanese officials in a bid to end the conflict.

Not Before Executed
The execution of a convicted murderer was postponed until after the death of a prisoner who was injured in a prison riot.

The prisoner, who was injured in a riot at the prison, is now recovering from his wounds.

Questions
The Ministry of Defense was asked to clarify the circumstances surrounding the death of a soldier during a recent conflict.

The soldier's death occurred during a battle with enemy forces, and the Ministry is currently investigating the incident.

Malay
The Malaysian government has announced that it will be holding a series of talks with the rebels to discuss a possible ceasefire.

U.S. Democrats Seek Aid for Nicaragua

By Joanne Omang and Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Confident of defeating President Ronald Reagan's request for military aid to anti-government rebels in Nicaragua, Democrats have drafted several proposals to provide humanitarian aid instead, including one that House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. said would allow the Red Cross to distribute the funds to "worthy people."

In an apparent effort to stave off defeat on the issue, Mr. Reagan said Wednesday at a meeting of legislators that he "might be willing to compromise on the timing" of his proposal but on no other aspect, a senior administration official said.

Mr. Reagan continued to campaign hard for his plan. During a photography session with President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria, Mr. Reagan said that Pope John Paul II "has been most supportive of all our activities in Central America."

Asked if that support included military aid, Mr. Reagan said, "I'm not going into detail, but all our activities."

The Vatican ambassador to the United States, Archbishop Pio Laghi, said that the pope did not support military aid.

The chief White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said that Mr. Reagan's statement did not imply Vatican endorsement.

"I don't think the Holy Father is in the practice of getting that involved in U.S. policy," he said.

(President Belisario Betancur of Colombia sent a letter to Mr. Reagan opposing renewed military aid for the anti-Sandinista rebels in Nicaragua. The Associated Press reported Wednesday from Washington, Colombia is one of four Latin American nations working as the

Contadora group to forge a peace plan for Central America.)

Several members of Congress warned Mr. Reagan at White House meetings that he faced a decisive repudiation when Congress votes Tuesday on his request, which would release \$14 million to the Nicaraguan rebels through the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Reagan has said he would use the funds for food, clothing and medicine during a cease-fire and would spend it for arms only if the rebels and Nicaragua's leftist government did not make progress by June 1 in negotiation toward elections.

An administration official said that Mr. Reagan recognized "a genuine desire to be supportive" on the part of several Democrats who visited him and therefore had decided to consider extending the June 1 deadline.

Mr. O'Neill said the Democratic alternative, which was still being worked out, would be offered after a vote on Mr. Reagan's proposal and would be designed to encourage regional peace negotiations and forestall greater U.S. involvement in actions against Nicaragua.

"I don't believe the president of the United States will be happy with troops in there," Mr. O'Neill said. "I want to do everything in my power to prevent that."

Lawmakers and other familiar with the Democratic proposals said one plan would provide \$3 million to the Red Cross for refugee and humanitarian assistance and \$11 million to the Contadora group, comprised of Colombia, Venezuela, Panama and Mexico.

The \$11 million would help the four nations monitor the peace process and implement any peace treaty between the Nicaraguan government and the rebels, officials said.

Several other proposals have also been circulated, but the officials said that none appeared to have as much support as the Red Cross-Contadora idea.



Thomas P. O'Neill Jr.

Impulse to Do Favor Backfires on Reagan

(Continued from Page 1)

of Nazism also, even though they were fighting in the German uniform, drafted into service to carry out the hateful wishes of the Nazis."

A review of what happened since the Kohl-Reagan meeting Nov. 30, based on interviews with administration and West German officials, as well as Jewish leaders, reveals an almost total lack of involvement by the State Department and the West German Embassy in assessing the political and even moral implications of selecting a cemetery that may contain the bodies of Nazi murderers while rejecting, initially, a visit to a concentration camp site.

At the same time, although U.S.-West German relations are strong, the planning for the trip unleashed a side of emotion linked to World War II that stunned U.S. and West German officials. According to one ranking U.S. official, Mr. Reagan and his West German hosts were ambivalent about a possible visit by the president to a concentration camp site — an idea that became embroiled in German domestic politics. For example, Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian leader who is a coalition partner of Mr. Kohl's, was reluctant to have the Nazi extermination of Jews commemorated

in Bavaria, the site of the Dachau concentration camp.

Planning for the trip was taken on by Michael K. Deaver, the White House deputy chief of staff. Mr. Deaver, accompanied by about 50 American and West German officials, paid only a cursory visit to the Bitburg cemetery in late February. Either the presence of the SS graves was not noted at the time, or their significance was not understood. According to a West German official, the cemetery was selected because it was near a U.S. military base and "the president could stay within the compound for security and telecommunications reasons."

It is also near to Mr. Kohl's home state of Rhineland Palatinate.

Once the decision was made to visit the cemetery, White House officials said, Donald T. Regan, the new White House chief of staff, endorsed it without question. White House aides said that Mr. Regan, who took over his post Feb. 4, was immersed in the administration's legislative agenda for the fiscal 1986 budget and gave Mr. Deaver virtually total control over planning for the trip.

In recent days, however, Mr. Regan has come under private criticism within the administration for his handling of the furore.



Michael K. Deaver, left, the White House deputy chief of staff, and Donald T. Regan, right, the White House chief of staff, are doing the advance work for President Reagan's trip to West Germany.

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Olivier Wormser Dies; Paris Envoy, Banker

Agence France-Press

PARIS — Olivier Wormser, 71, former governor of the Bank of France and ambassador to the Soviet Union and West Germany, died Tuesday after a long illness.

As director of economic and financial affairs in the Ministry for External Affairs, a post he took in 1954, Mr. Wormser was largely responsible for the formulation of France's foreign economic and

monetary policies during the troubled postwar period.

Born in Jouy-en-Josas, near Paris, in 1913, his policy work bridged the end of the Fourth Republic and beginning of the Fifth under De Gaulle.

He was considered one of France's most astute negotiators and figured prominently in the preparation of the 1957 Treaty of Rome that created the European Economic Community.

He served as ambassador to Moscow from 1966 to 1968, and then served as governor of the Bank of France from 1969 to 1974. On leaving the bank, he became ambassador to Bonn until 1977.

Other Deaths:
Basil Bunting, 85, a respected minor poet, Wednesday in Hexham.

Protest Ban Near Bonn Talks

Bonn — Demonstrations will be banned from the city's governmental quarter May 2-4, when the leaders of seven major industrialized nations meet there for the economic summit talks, police said Thursday.

England. "Briggflatts" was regarded as his best poem, containing the memorable lines "Name and date — split in soft slate — a few months obliterate."

Scott Brady, 60, a movie actor who played leading man in such Westerns and comedies as "Battle of Britain" and "Operation Bikini" Wednesday of respiratory failure in Los Angeles.

Fumihiko Togo, 69, a Japanese diplomat who served as ambassador to the United States in the 1970s, April 9 of cancer in Tokyo.

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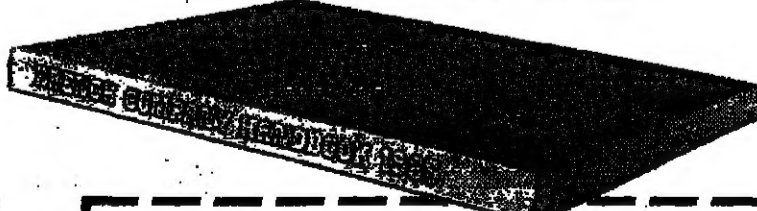
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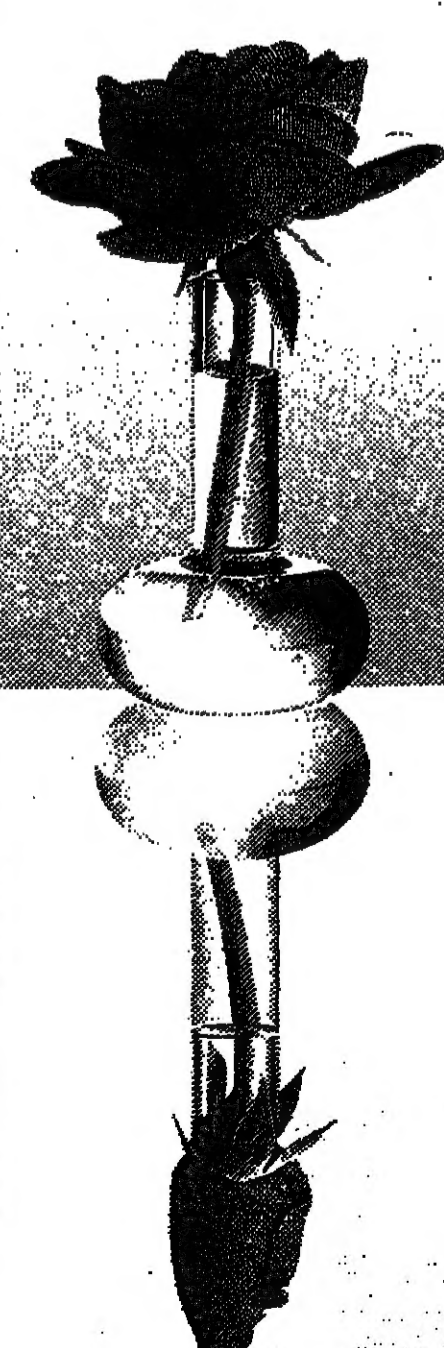
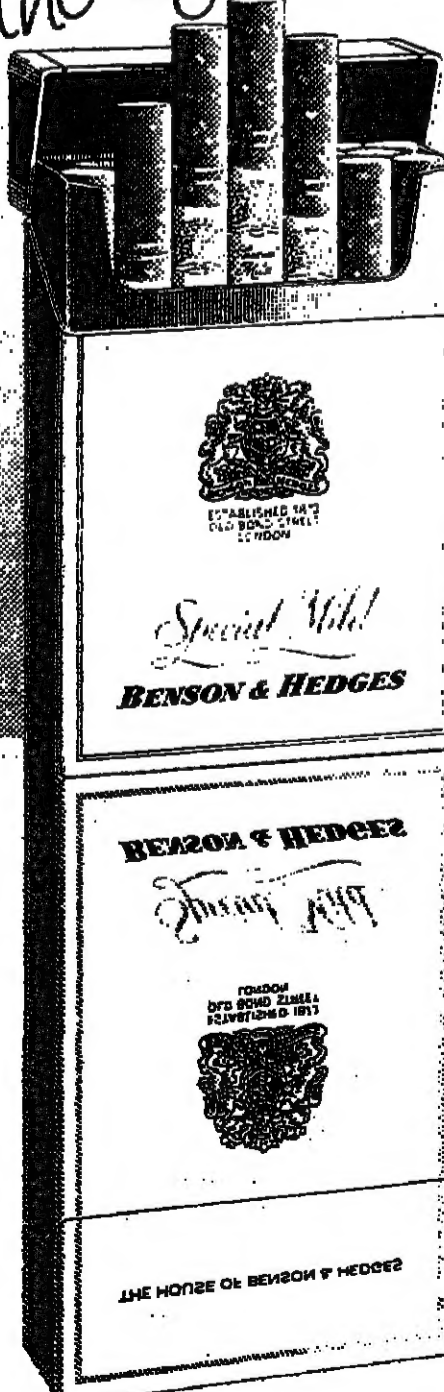
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EPIDAURE-TRAND FAURE
ESSILOR
FIVES-LILLE
FRAMATOME

FRANCAISE HOECHST
GENERALE BISCUIT
GROUPE VICTOIRE
METAL
JERMONT-SCHNEIDER
LUCAS
LOUIS VUITTON
LYONNAISE DES EAUX
MATRA
MERIDIEN
MERLIN GERIN
MICHELIN
MICHEL-HENNESSY
PARIS
PERNOD RICARD
PEUGEOT
POULET
PRINTEMPS GROUP
PROMODES
GUILLEMY
LA REDOUTE
RENAULT
RHONE-POULENC
ROUSSEL UCLAF
SACLOR
SAINT-GOBAIN
SANOFI
SCOA
SOGEH
SEB GROUP
SETIA
SINEMA
SOCIETE GENERALE
SOCIETE GENERALE D'ENTREPRISES-SANIMAP
BICE
SODERHO
SOMMER ALLIANCE
SPE BATHONNOLLES
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

U.S. Criticisms of Europe

The recent strictures on Europe's economy by Malcolm Baldrige, U.S. Commerce Secretary, can be dismissed as half wrong or accepted as half right. Europe, on the Baldrige thesis, is a backwater of constraints on new technology, controls that throttle job-creation and entrepreneurship, and resistance to advancing service industries.

The evidence for some deep-seated Euro-sclerosis is not convincing, as we said on this page on March 2. Throughout the '70s Europe underwent structural change that in no way lagged behind America's. The proportion of the labor force employed in services actually grew faster in the European Community than in America. During the last decade, Europe has had a higher savings rate than America, and except for the last two years, has experienced faster growth of per-capita gross national product.

But the things Europe needs to put right are pretty clear. There is too much constraint on the freedom of employers to hire and fire, too little scope for relative wages to change according to how particular industries — or companies — are prospering, and too great a tendency for real wages to rise faster than productivity. This has forced down profitability when it should have risen.

Governments finance their welfare programs too much through payroll taxes on employers, which is the surest way to hamper job-creation. And although the welfare state is supposed to create solidarity between labor, employers and government, relationships at both the national level and inside the factory have been surprisingly poor. The social partners, as Europe calls them, have generally been at odds.

Labor market inflexibility may slowly be waning, partly because of legislative and other efforts by governments to steer the

unions into behavior appropriate to the late 20th century, but — probably more important — also because the power of the unions is itself waning, as the International Labor Organization has recently pointed out. This may make the unions less myopic, and restore to them the beneficial role they played in the immediate postwar years.

Important obstacles impede the formation of new companies and the siting of new factories. Bureaucratic procedures can certainly be simplified. But there are limits here for Europe. Environmental safeguards governing industrial expansion are going to have to stay strict. With half the area of America but nearly twice the population, Europeans have to be careful not to squander the heritage without which neither culture nor economic prosperity can survive.

Europe has increased its social welfare expenditure faster than the United States but not, according to the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, enormously so. Economic efficiency probably requires that both continents sober up, which they can do by sensible reform. But there is no likelihood of any drastic reduction in the scope of welfare policy in Europe, and near the 40th anniversary of V-E Day it is as well to recall why welfare expenditure became more important in Europe than America. The United States left the war richer than it went in. Europe emerged impoverished. The welfare state was the only effective answer to Communism.

Whichever way the United States goes, Europe is likely to remain a managed-market economy. It is only in the past couple of years that its performance has lagged America's. It has to make changes, but need not alter its underlying approach to catch up.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Sex, Marriage and Pretoria

To the horror of his rightist critics, President Pieter W. Botha of South Africa is moving to scrap laws barring marriage and sexual relations between whites and nonwhites. Doing so will not placate blacks demanding political rights, but voiding the Mixed Marriage Act means striking at the legal foundations of apartheid, exposing its cruel absurdities. Since U.S. pressure has helped bring about this welcome step, that argues for more of the same.

An obsessive concern with mixed marriages has been the dirty secret of racial politics in many nations, not excepting the United States. In South Africa in the 1950s, John Gunther found that sexual and biological fears played a "stupendous" role in Afrikaners' attitudes. When their Nationalist Party came to power in 1949, it outlawed interracial marriages. Another act sought to prohibit "illicit carnal intercourse between Europeans and Natives."

It made no difference that the preoccupation with mixed marriages was based on wildly exaggerated fears. From 1943 to 1946, there were less than 100 marriages a year between Europeans and non-Europeans. The truly disruptive effect of the new laws was to wrench apart established families when wife, husband or children were classified in different groups.

This classification is the heart of apartheid, and the height of absurdity. Besides whites and blacks, there are seven classifications of other "racial" groups: Cape Colored, Cape Malay, Griqua, Indian, Chinese, "Other Asiatics" and "Other Colored." Using the shaky test of appearance and "general acceptance," the state

has to mediate borderline cases. Under apartheid, race is destiny. A Group Areas Act determines which races live where. Travel is controlled. Voting depends on skin color: 4.5 million whites are enfranchised, but 21 million blacks are legally "citizens" only of impoverished, phantom homelands. Other nonwhites have their segregated parliaments.

When the mixed-marriage laws are abolished, the government will be trapped in a new dilemma of its own making. Will newly legal couples be allowed to travel together? Whose race will determine where they live? Will black spouses be treated as noncitizens even if their partners are eligible to vote? No wonder Mr. Botha's right flank is crying havoc.

The value of this reform is that it forces a wider discussion of the peculiar institutions that set South Africa apart. Pressing the argument forward is a feasible policy Americans will support, even as they argue about how to keep up the pressure. No matter how hotly they deny it, South Africa's white rulers are sensitive to condemnation from Western nations, whose values they profess to share. Even more than disinvestment, they fear isolation. Every anti-apartheid demonstration here, meanwhile, is page one news there.

South Africa's marriage and sex laws enshrine the official bigotry that has made the country an outcast. Eliminating them may not of itself signify "the dismantling of the negative aspects of apartheid," as Pretoria claims. But it is the beginning of a beginning.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Opinion

The Americans Are Worried

Some observers detect a new spirit of economic cooperation in the spring air. In the past two or three years, whenever Europeans have complained about the problems created by America's mixture of loose fiscal and tight monetary policy, namely high world interest rates and a surging dollar, they have been made to feel like whining deadbeats. Now it is the Americans who are worried.

The Americans want the Japanese and those European countries with restrictive fiscal policies — mainly West Germany, but Britain as well — to take up some of the running by adopting a slightly more expansive stance. But there is one problem. Unless the United States also alters its fiscal-monetary policy mix by acting decisively to cut the federal budget deficit, there is a danger that the world public sector borrowing requirement will rise and the resulting competition for savings will force interest rates up to recession levels. In short,

the American proposal makes a lot of sense, but economic coordination needs to work on both sides of the street to be effective.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

Attitudinal Change for Japan

Acting on the instructions of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry is drumming up support for a national campaign to promote imports. The campaign, to be successful, must be supported not only by a willingness to accept imports — an attitudinal change — on the part of companies and individuals but also by changes in the systems and institutions that stand in the way of imports, such as the distribution structure. The campaign must not end up being a temporary drive. What is needed is a long-term growth in the demand for imports.

—The Japan Times (Tokyo).

FROM OUR APRIL 19 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Wilson Attacks Private Colleges
NEW YORK — Dr. Woodrow Wilson, the president of Princeton University, seized every opportunity to denounce privately endowed universities and colleges for their subservience to wealth and deplores the growth of luxury and social distinctions in educational institutions. His latest address before the Princeton University alumni has caused a big stir. "We look for the support of the wealthy and neglect our opportunities to serve the people," he said. "I ask myself if Abraham Lincoln would have been as serviceable to the people of this country had he been college-bred. I am obliged to say that 'He would not.' The process to which the college man is subjected do not render him serviceable to the country as a whole."

1935: Dutch Nazis Gain Momentum
AMSTERDAM — Fighting their first election, the National-Socialist party of Holland showed surprising strength in the elections for the 11 provincial states (which elect the Senate) when they obtained 39 seats. This was the first time the Dutch Nazis have obtained representation in any election. Although the Conservative Coalition headed by the Dutch Premier has lost ground, the elections do not show much change in the political balance of Holland as the Nazi gains have been made at the expense of the minor parties. The Dutch Nazi party is known to have an active membership of about 40,000. When it held its second congress on March 30 some 16,000 Nazis were brought to Amsterdam by special train.

Both Japan and U.S. Are to Blame for Trade Tensions

By Chalmers Johnson

LOS ANGELES — Is the U.S. Sen- late indulging in "Japan-bashing" — making the Japanese a scapegoat for America's policy failures — in its threat to retaliate if Japanese markets are not opened to significantly more U.S. products? Or is American frustration with Japanese trade policies justified?

And what are the long-term implications of our deteriorating relations with an ally that virtually everyone calls "the cornerstone of our foreign policy in the Pacific?"

On the American side, much of the name-calling is politically motivated. The Reagan administration clearly does not know how to cut the government's deficit, which is the root cause of high interest rates, the overvalued dollar, the farm debt crisis and many other distortions in America's international economic performance.

The current Japan issue — a \$36.8-billion Japanese trade surplus with the United States for 1984, and Japan's decision to expand auto exports to America by 24 percent for the coming year — came along at just the right time for the politicians. They decided to blame Japan for the consequences of their own policies and their own inaction. But there is fire under the smoke of Japan-bashing.

Japan itself has contributed to the crisis in at least three ways. First, it refuses to acknowledge that its economic success carries with it some new responsibilities. Second, its explanations of its policies would make a saint suspicious. And third, it is beset by internal deadlocks created by its political system — deadlocks Tokyo does not know how to resolve.

On the first point, Japan is today the world's second-richest country, producing approximately the same gross output as the Soviet Union, but doing so without any domestic natural resources or energy supplies. This achievement came with exceptional rapidity, and no one in the world has as fully adjusted to it, least of all the Japanese. They do not under-

stand that the world now expects them to open their markets to the other, later-developing, nations of East Asia (South Korea and Taiwan, for instance) and to become one of the world's locomotive economies.

Japan is equally unimaginative in explaining its policies. When the rest of the world identifies Japan's industrial policies — its smooth government-business relationship, its system of public incentives for the growth of high-tech industries, and its long-term economic strategies — as a major element in its success story, Japanese spokesmen go on the offensive and deny that there is such a thing as industrial policy or that Japan has one. Instead they argue

that the bilateral trade deficit with the United States is caused solely by the "overvalued dollar."

This argument is based on the idea that Americans cannot sell in Japan because their products are not price-competitive. But what about nations whose goods are very price-competitive — for example, South Korea or West Germany? They have large trade deficits with Japan as well. And what about citrus, beef, plywood and rice? Their prices on world markets are lower than anywhere in Japan.

The truth is that nobody knows whether price is the key to selling to the Japanese consumer. Tokyo will not allow foreign salesmen to have an unchaperoned encounter with con-

sumers. What Tokyo needs is outlets such as Sears of the United States. The fact that comparison-shopping is not cultivated in Japan has nothing to do with the value of the dollar.

Another major strain on the Japanese-U.S. alliance is the deadlock in the Japanese government caused by the shifting influence of the politicians and the state bureaucracy, and the domination of the politicians by the former prime minister, Kakuei Tanaka. Until the mid-1970s Japan's elite bureaucrats actually ruled the country while the politicians merely reigned. This was a good division of labor for the high-speed-growth era, but ever since Japan became rich the politicians have been increasing their

influence. The two groups are today evenly balanced, meaning that the bureaucrats must cultivate the politicians to get anything accomplished.

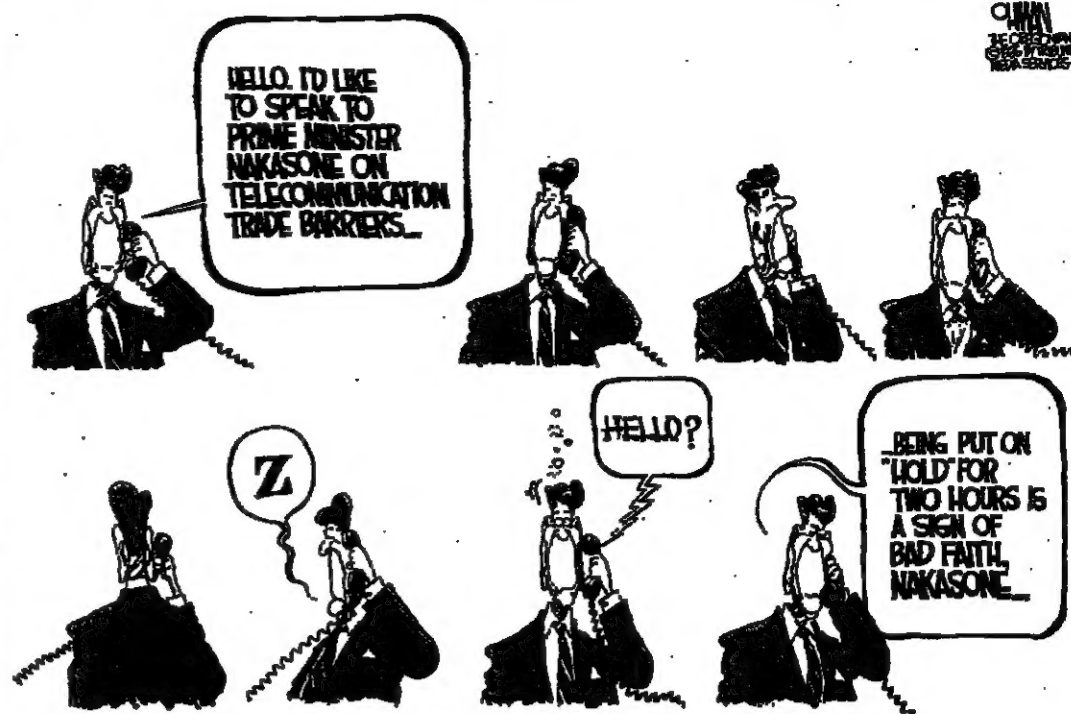
The politicians, on the other hand, are dominated by Mr. Tanaka who, although forced to resign as prime minister in 1974 and convicted in the Lockheed case in 1983, remained the single most powerful politician in Japan until February of this year, when he was hospitalized with a cerebral hemorrhage. His absence has caused an interregnum of unknown duration in Japanese decision-making, threatening the foundations of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's government. Moreover, Mr. Nakasone is a much weaker prime minister than anyone in Washington admires.

And yet some good may come out of all this bilateral bickering. In the long run Japan must make reforms and begin to assume the responsibilities of a rich nation. If not, it will face the global isolation that it experienced when Richard M. Nixon was president of the United States — namely the ending in 1971 of fixed exchange rates and the imposition of a U.S. import surcharge.

Equally, if our reforms must be made in America, we must become more attuned to the international economy, restore some semblance of efficiency and reality to governmental expenditures, produce and stick to a long-term economic strategy and try to keep special interests from politicizing U.S. economic policies.

If America fails to do this, it will soon find itself beaten by Japan in trade matters, even without discriminatory Tokyo officials. Remember, Japan this year became the world's largest exporter of capital, and America became a debtor nation for the first time since 1919. Trade barriers had nothing to do with that.

The writer is the Walter Haas Professor of Asian Studies at the University of California, Berkeley. He contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.



Why Economic Moves Against South Africa Will Fail

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — The debate on how to change South Africa seems to be riddled with major misconceptions.

Disinvestment alone would not be a major pressure on President Pieter W. Botha or on the South African economy. The proportion of foreign investment in the nation's economy has been steadily declining.

The only thing that would hurt South Africa badly would be a full-fledged trade embargo. But while some legal and strategic reasons for refusing to implement a trade embargo do not bear close scrutiny, there are powerful political, legal and practical reasons why economic warfare is not an acceptable approach.

Ironically, it is South Africa itself that helped establish the legal precedent for trade sanctions. When Mussolini sent Italian troops into Ethiopia in 1935 South Africa argued in the League of Nations for the use of sanctions. The South African delegate also made a plea to Italy not to divide the world along the color line.

Strategically, it has been argued that western countries need to main-

tain open trade links with South Africa because it is a major supplier of such critically important raw materials as chrome, cobalt and manganese. Yet in reality other sources of supply can be tapped. More and more western nations keep strategic stockpiles of these vital materials.

Substitutes also are increasingly available. The political crisis in Zaire in 1977, when the world's major source of cobalt was threatened, showed how much flexibility exists. Cobalt has long been a vital component in jet-engine turbines and high-temperature magnets. But when Zairean supplies were cut, prices rose and less valuable uses of cobalt like paint dyes were discarded. Cobalt-free magnets were developed and research is now well advanced on using ceramics for turbine blades. Output of cobalt expanded in Zambia and Canada.

The real reason for caution in the disinvestment and trade embargo debate is the precedent it sets for intervention in the affairs of other countries.

An economic campaign sufficient to hurt South Africa would be a form of warfare, albeit nonviolent, meant to compel South Africa to change its own internal arrangements. If one begins with South Africa, logic and fairness would compel similar intervention in a host of other countries where human rights practices are unsavory — The Philippines, Ethiopia, Chile to name a few.

This may indeed be the answer to the paradox of why some rightist Republican senators find it possible to support the cause of disinvestment in the debate in the U.S. Congress. It is consistent with their support of the "Contras," or rebels, in Nicaragua.

By intervention, violent or nonviolent, will only lead to international anarchy if every country exerts its "right" to interfere in the internal affairs of countries whose internal practices do not conform to its own.

The recent publication of the biography of Lord Mountbatten is a timely reminder of the bitter debate that

went on between Britain and the United States at the time of the invasion of Egypt by France, Britain and Israel in 1956 to regain control of the Suez Canal. A Republican administration in Washington took Britain and France to task for breaking an important principle of the United Nations' charter forbidding the use of force except in self-defense. Egypt was not threatening Britain and France, the United States argued. It was merely claiming back a piece of its own territory.

The only legal case for using sanctions against South Africa would be an attempt to wrest control of Namibia, or South-West Africa, which



South Africa occupies illegally and from which it threatens neighboring Angola. This is the nearest parallel to Italy's takeover of Ethiopia. However, very few of the anti-apartheid lobbyists have Namibia in their sights.

Principles aside, it is not part of the white South Africa temperament to bend before outside pressures for cause they see central to their well-being. However, internal pressure has been shown to work. The efforts of some of the big corporations which have chosen to lobby the South African government to improve the legal rights of blacks in the housing market and to allow unions have produced some favorable results.

This is why the two codes of business practices that have been drawn up — the Sullivan principles in the United States and the European Community code in Western Europe — are important. They encourage companies to be more activist about issues that directly involve them as employers. Indeed, there is every good reason why the U.S. and European governments should make these codes both tougher and mandatory, not just in South Africa but wherever their companies are working abroad.

South Africa needs an infusion of outside ideas and values. Driving it in upon itself and then seeking to overcome it by force is neither right, nor practical, nor effective.

International Herald Tribune.
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Getting Caught Out on Little Things

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Presidents have a habit of stumbling over little things. The good they do on the big things is often forgotten, while the blunders they make on secondary things live after them.

President Ronald Reagan's recent experience illustrates the point. Lately, his administration has been concentrating on the balance of the nuclear arms race and the imbalance in its deficits in the budget and world trade. Mr. Reagan has been talking to the Russians without the precondition that they leave Afghanistan and stop interfering in Central America.

He has compromised with the Congress on minor reductions in the defense budget and Social Security payments. These are the big-ticket items, and while he is condemned for doing too much or too little, he is trying to face the military, economic and political facts.

For example, he has been staunch in his opposition to the wave of protectionism now sweeping Congress. He is pressing Japan to open up its markets and help narrow the \$37-billion trade deficit with Tokyo, but he is not blaming Japan for all U.S. economic ills.

Neither is Secretary of State George F. Shultz. While calling on Japan to "Buy American," he recently acknowledged that the \$200-billion a year U.S. budget deficits were at least partly responsible for the distortions of the world's trade and monetary systems.

In another switch, the new secretary of the treasury, James A. Baker 3d, proposed in Paris an interna-

tional conference on world monetary policy, an idea previously rejected in Washington.

So much for the Big Issues, but just when they were commanding attention, Mr. Reagan came back from his vacation in California and diverted attention from arms, trade, budget and tax control by launching a week-long high-visibility campaign to get \$14 million out of Congress to help the rebels fight the government of Nicaragua.

This is the most puzzling thing about Ronald Reagan, both for his supporters and his opponents at home and abroad. Seeking consensus on the primary issues, he dramatizes the most divisive issue on the foreign policy agenda.

He does not mean to pick a fight with Congress just when he needs its support, but he makes no distinction between the primary and secondary issues of the day.

Why at this critical moment in military and economic world policy he would invest so much time on Nicaragua is not clear.

Mr. Reagan insists: "I pledge... we will do everything we can to win this great (Central American) struggle." But Helmut Schmidt, the former chancellor of West Germany was in Washington this week wondering why the president had not really backed the policy of an international Marshall Plan for a peaceful solution to the problem.

The kindest explanation is that Mr. Reagan does not pretend that

one man can master all the details of domestic and foreign policy, and leaves "the little things" to his staff. If this is true, it follows that his staff has been getting him into all sorts of unnecessary conflicts.

Take the meeting with President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union. First, they announce that he favors a meeting with the Soviet leader. Then they say a meeting would have to be prepared with the utmost care.

Meanwhile, Michael K. Deaver, deputy chief of staff at the White House and the president's personal image-maker, goes to Europe, buys a fancy German car at a discount, and arranges for the president to visit a grave of German soldiers, but skip a visit to the Holocaust furnaces — all this in the name of "reconciliation."

When this infuriated almost everybody, who had longer memories than Mr. Reagan or Mr. Deaver, the president switched again and agreed to go almost anywhere to reconcile anybody with everybody.

Sometimes it is the little things, however, that get in the way of the big things, and Mr. Reagan is a master of neglect. He did not mean to infuriate the Russians by talking about their "evil empire" or hurt the Midwest Republicans by joking that maybe America should "keep the grain and export the farmers."

It is just that often he does not mean anything except that what occurs to him might be popular with whatever audience he is addressing.

The New York Times

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Teaching Japan a Lesson

Regarding "It's Not Japan's Fault" (April 2).

It seems the editorial writer of The Washington Post was more intent on Reagan-bashing than on exploring the real cause of trading problems between the United States and Japan. Most of the trade with Japan is channeled through innumerable subsidiaries of a few, huge trading corporations. These can, along with

over-valued currencies. Yet they appear to have just as much reason to complain about Japanese trading practices, a nuisance, which obviously escaped the writer's attention.

Free trade is a two way street and the sooner we teach a lesson in this respect to Japan, the better it is.

LESLIE BERENYL
Toronto.

Pliers: A Standard Case

Regarding the front page report "Pentagon Pliers Deal: \$90 — (But Read the Small Print)" by Fred Hiatt and Rick Atkinson (March 23):

As a World War II Royal Air Force pilot and postwar repair and overhaul contractor to the Canadian government, I want to say that this business of the manufacturer stamping a part number on his products has cost taxpayers in the West heavily. I

Chetta's Other Star Role

Regarding an item in the "People" column of March 30:

The reminiscence of the retiring Chetta and of his fame as "the" sidekick of Johnny Weissmuller's Tarzan is not to be considered the definitive biography of this popular thespian. The record would be incomplete without mention of the performance of the gifted autographist at age 19 in the title role of the classic

"Bedtime for Bonzo" in which he was so ably supported by Ronald Reagan.

SCOTT CHARLES
Geneva.

Wealth Must Be Earned

Regarding the opinion column "Helping American Industry Compete" (April 3) by John A. Young:

What a jewel of a report! What excellent recommendations! The final warning that "the standard of living that Americans enjoy has to be earned; the world market does not bestow it as a right," vividly reminds me of the saying some 200 years ago of Goethe. He said: "What you have inherited from your parents, earn it to possess it." What similarity in expressing the same basic truth, despite a lapse of two centuries.

JOHN BODE
Palma de Mallorca, Spain.

Karami, After Resigning, Visits Syria For Discussions on Beirut Security

Continued from Page 1

BEIRUT — Prime Minister Rashid Karami visited Syria on Thursday to discuss the security situation in Beirut. Karami, who resigned on Wednesday, arrived in Damascus on Thursday morning. He is expected to stay in Damascus for several days before returning to Beirut.

Mr. Karami, 63, a Sunni Muslim, resigned Wednesday to protest what he called a "horrible situation" of violence in Beirut. He had been in Beirut since 1974 and was a member of the cabinet of President Elias Hrawi. He was hospitalized with a heart ailment in 1983, and his resignation was announced on Wednesday.

A spokesman for Mr. Karami said the talks in Syria would concentrate on prevailing conditions in Beirut that prompted the prime minister's resignation.

Mr. Karami agreed to stay on in a caretaker capacity for an indefinite period after announcing the government's resignation after a change in the cabinet and the resignation of several ministers.

There was no indication who might eventually replace Mr. Karami or whether President Amin Gemayel could piece together a viable alternative to the Karami government.

Mr. Karami conferred earlier with Salim al-Hoss, a Sunni Muslim who is the education minister and is a former prime minister, and other leading Sunni political figures.

Life in Beirut began returning to normal, but there were moments of panic when militants let off volleys of machine-gun fire in the air during funerals of their fallen comrades.

Security sources said 36 people were killed and about 150 wounded in the fighting in which Shiite and Druze forces crushed Sunni and Palestinian fighters.

Shiite and Druze militia sources said nothing to do with that.

The writer is the Walter H. Hixon of Asian Studies at the University of California, Berkeley. He covered this to the Los Angeles Times.

in West Beirut said Palestinians loyal to Yasser Arafat, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, were also hard hit in Tuesday's fighting in the capital, and victorious militiamen were searching their camps around the city for arms.

Political sources said a major factor in the clashes appeared to have been Syrian determination to stop Mr. Arafat from regaining a Beirut power-base, destroyed after Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

A headline in the pro-Syrian newspaper Ash-Sharq said "Beirut foils a plot by Arafat and his supporters."

Nabih Berri, the leader of the Shites, called the fighting a "nightmare."

Walid Jumblat, who heads the Druze faction, made no comment.

beyond scoffing at the resignation of the government. Both men are members of the resigned cabinet.

Mr. Berri is an ally of Syria, which opposes Mr. Arafat. Mr. Berri said the fighting resulted from a carefully planned uprising, hinting at Palestinian involvement.

In another development, the American University of Beirut said its acting vice president for administration, George Sayegh, a Lebanese, had been kidnapped by armed men from his West Beirut home.

U.S. Regrets Resignation
The Reagan administration expressed regret Wednesday over Mr. Karami's resignation and said "it comes at an untimely moment," United Press International reported from Washington.

Union Carbide to Give \$5 Million In Bhopal Aid Before Court Rules

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Union Carbide Corp. agreed Thursday to provide \$5 million in emergency aid to survivors of the toxic leak in Bhopal, India, without waiting for the courts to determine whether the company is legally liable.

The aid was suggested Tuesday by John F. Keenan, a U.S. district judge who is in charge of the more than 60 lawsuits filed against Union Carbide in the United States in connection with the leak.

"Union Carbide Corp. shares the court's deep concern about the health and welfare of the surviving victims of the Bhopal gas leak tragedy and recognizes the importance of immediate interim relief," Rolf H. Towse, company vice president and treasurer wrote in a letter to Judge Keenan.

"If a further payment of \$5 million by Union Carbide Corp. can be promptly and effectively made available to the victims of the disaster, we are prepared, as we have been all along, to make such a payment," he added. Union Carbide had previously donated \$1 million to the New Delhi government's emergency relief fund, and the company's Indian subsidiary had pledged the equivalent of \$840,000.

The Indian government, which went to court against Union Carbide last week, said it was aware of 1,700 deaths and as many as 200,000 injuries that resulted when a cloud of deadly isocyanate gas escaped from a Union Carbide pesticide plant and drifted through a slum on Dec. 3. Other estimates have placed the death toll higher than 2,000.

Israeli Official Is Confident On Mubarak, Peres Meeting

By Edward Walsh

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — An Israeli cabinet minister, Ezer Weizman, returned from Cairo on Thursday and expressed confidence that he had advanced the prospects of a summit conference between Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt in the relatively near future.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Weizman said he thought that his two days of talks with Mr. Mubarak and other senior Egyptian officials had helped to "force the issue" of a summit meeting as a means to improve the chilly atmosphere surrounding Egyptian-Israeli relations.

But Mr. Weizman, a minister without portfolio, declined to speculate on how soon such a meeting might be held. Other senior Israeli officials said it could be in "a few weeks, or maybe a little longer."

"I don't want to talk about next month," Mr. Weizman said, "but if things crystallize, even next month is possible."

The Weizman trip to Cairo, which Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and other members of the rightist Likud bloc sought unsuccessfully to prevent, appears to have added impetus to the prospects for the first summit meeting between Egyptian and Israeli leaders since 1981.

That has been a primary objective of Mr. Peres since he took office last September and is seen by his aides as a necessary first step toward a revival of the overall Middle East peace process.

Moscow Backs A-Test Ban by Aug. 6

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has endorsed a Washington group's proposal for a ban on all nuclear tests by Aug. 6, the 40th anniversary of the atomic attack on Hiroshima. The United States, however, has rejected the proposal.

The Soviet decision was conveyed to the group, the Center for Defense Information, on Monday and made public Wednesday by Tass, the Soviet press agency.

But the response seemed to suggest that the Soviet Union would halt its underground testing of nuclear weapons only if the United States and others did the same.

All but underground tests are

banned by a 1963 treaty involving the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet move followed by a week the announcement by Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, that there would be a six-month freeze on deployment of Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Last weekend the Soviet Union took part in an East-West conference at Emory University in Atlanta, where Ambassador Anatoli F. Dobrynin said that Moscow was ready to negotiate a complete test ban immediately.

The State Department issued a statement saying it had not received a formal proposal from the Russians. The Associated Press reported.

[The department said it was concerned "about the desirability of an unanticipated testing moratorium and the verifiability of restraints on nuclear tests, unless there are substantially improved verification provisions."]

The United States has said it needs to continue underground tests to maintain its nuclear deterrent, and negotiations have not been held since 1980.

In August the Center for Defense Information proposed that all nations cease nuclear testing before this year's anniversary of the attack on the Japanese city by the United States during World War II.

Soviet Asian Fleet Ends 'Extensive' Exercise

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A large Soviet naval force appears to be heading back to port after conducting "the most extensive and realistic exercise" ever mounted by the Soviet Union in the Pacific Ocean, according to U.S. Navy sources.

The sources said Wednesday that a Soviet task group led by the carrier Novorossiysk passed Tuesday through the Soya Strait north of Japan, apparently on its way back to Vladivostok. "This exercise was the most extensive and realistic we've ever seen the Soviets perform in the Pacific," said a high-ranking officer. "They were concentrating on training to oppose a U.S. aircraft carrier battle force."

Tying Up All Those Loose Ends

By Sam Zagoria

WASHINGTON — The life of Major Arthur D. Nicholson, of the U.S. Army by a Secretary in East Germany has now as a dastardly deed. But the facts of what happened are still unclear.

Facts about the incident have been reported out, and the story is changing. This points to a continuing problem for the media — getting a play to a news event while it is still fresh, and then dealing with different details when the report has diminished.

The problem in this case was more awkward, because it involved reporting facts that challenged statements by the U.S. government.

The first report by a State Department spokesman on March 29 was that Major Nicholson was shot by a Soviet soldier in a forest near the border between East and West Germany.

The same report said the Soviet soldier was a member of the Soviet military and was caught with photographs of combat equipment.

The next day's story added Soviet charges. A Moscow dispatch said Major Nicholson had been approached by a Soviet soldier in a forest near the border between East and West Germany.

The press also noted that the Soviet soldier was a member of the Soviet military and was caught with photographs of combat equipment.

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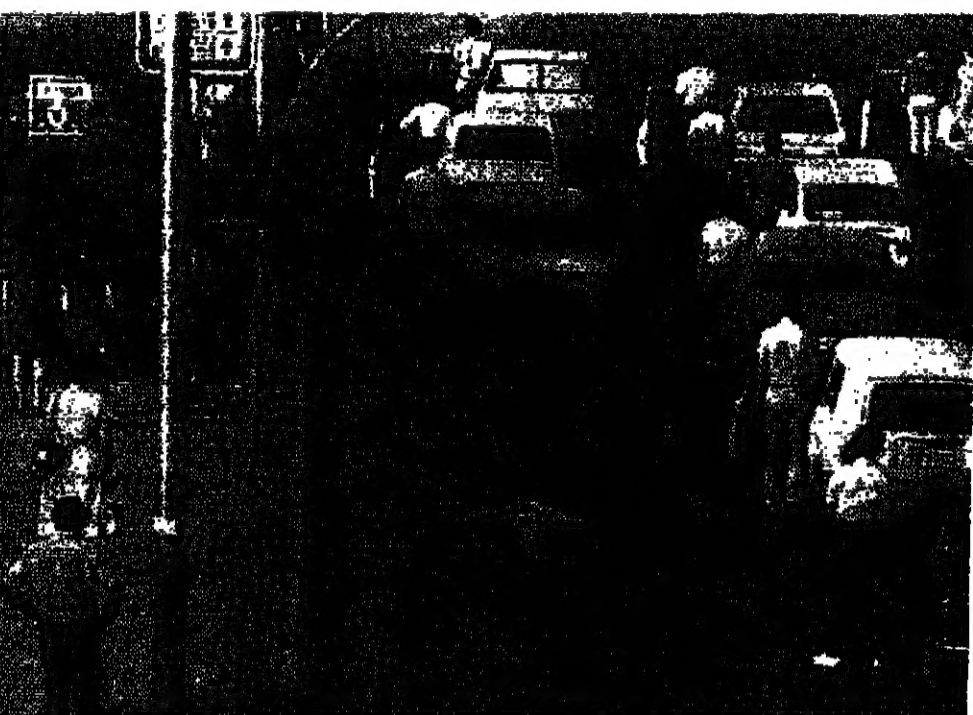
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All traffic on the streets of Tel Aviv halted Thursday morning as Israelis observed two minutes of silence in honor of the six million Jews killed by the Nazis during World War II.

Israel Honors Victims of Holocaust

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Air raid sirens sounded and Israel came to a standstill for two minutes Thursday to honor the estimated six million Jews killed by the Nazis.

The annual Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Day was marked by strong Israeli criticism of plans by the U.S. president, Ronald Reagan, to visit the Bitburg German war cemetery during commemorations of the 40th anniversary of the Nazi defeat in World War II.

Responding to protests, Mr. Reagan announced Tuesday he also would visit the site of a concentration camp in West Germany.

Across Israel, traffic stopped and people stood at attention, heads bowed, as sirens signaled two minutes of silence at 8 A.M. Radio stations played somber music and movie houses and theaters were closed until sundown Thursday.

Israelis Criticize Reagan
Edward Walsh of The Washington Post reported from Jerusalem: Critics of Mr. Reagan's plans, including the speaker of Israel's Knesset, said the president's announcement of his decision to also visit the site of a concentration camp was not an acceptable compromise.

"There is no room for symmetry, especially in the era of forgetfulness that has broken out in the world now," the parliament speaker, Shlomo Hillel, said Wednesday in a statement at the opening of a special session of the Knesset called to deal with economic legislation.

Other members of the Knesset echoed this theme in statements critical of Mr. Reagan, who originally said he had decided not to go to the Dachau concentration camp, then announced Tuesday that he

would visit a concentration camp site.

A member of the Knesset, Haik Grossman, a survivor of the Nazi extermination, said that if Mr. Reagan intended his visit to a concentration camp as a way to "balance" his participation in a wreath-laying ceremony at a German military cemetery, Israel should tell him "don't go to Dachau because there is no balance."

The cemetery Mr. Reagan plans to visit includes the graves of some members of the Waffen SS, the military arm of the Nazi elite guard.

"How can he make a balance between the soldiers of the SS and the victims?" she said. "It's not the same story."

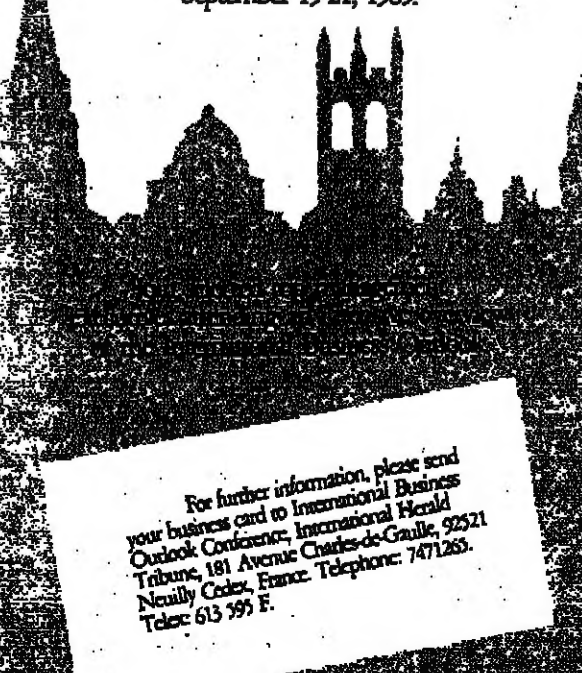
Asked if she thought Mr. Reagan was seeking to "give absolution" for the Nazi war crimes against millions of Jews and others, she replied, "Yes, I'm sure."

The Reagan announcements, which have received extensive news coverage and critical editorial comments in the Israeli press, coincided with the annual tribute to victims of the Nazi extermination. Following Jewish tradition, the observance began at sundown Wednesday and will conclude at sundown Thursday.

An aide to Mr. Peres said Wednesday that the prime minister had made no comment on the Reagan trip. In his remarks at Yad Vashem on Wednesday night, Mr. Peres did not refer to it directly. But in an indirect reference to the White House handling of Mr. Reagan's plans for his visit, Mr. Peres recalled that few people sought to aid the Jews during World War II.

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For further information, please send your business card to International Business Outlook Conference, International Herald Tribune, 101 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 95211 Neuilly Cedex, France. Telephone: 7471283. Telex: 613 395 E.

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13.30 SKY TRAX 2
17.30 MR ED

18.00 THE LUCY SHOW
18.30 MOVIE & MINDY
19.30 STARSKY & HUTCH
20.10 THE NEW COMEDY CAMERA
20.35 YOU'VE COME A LONG WAY, KATIE
22.00 SKY TRAX

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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Unocal	28.00	27.75	27.75	+ 1/4
Shell	21.00	20.75	20.75	+ 1/4
Amstar	16.00	15.75	15.75	+ 1/4
Amstar	16.00	15.75	15.75	+ 1/4
Amstar	16.00	15.75	15.75	+ 1/4
Amstar	16.00	15.75	15.75	+ 1/4
Amstar	16.00	15.75	15.75	+ 1/4
Amstar	16.00	15.75	15.75	+ 1/4
Amstar	16.00	15.75	15.75	+ 1/4
Amstar	16.00	15.75	15.75	+ 1/4

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Prev. Close	Today's	High	Low	Chg.
7.44	7.44	7.44	7.44	0.00
7.44	7.44	7.44	7.44	0.00
7.44	7.44	7.44	7.44	0.00
7.44	7.44	7.44	7.44	0.00

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1278.12	1281.71	1280.22	1281.13	- 1.10
Indus	394.33	396.98	396.80	- 0.20
Trans	156.54	157.54	157.54	0.00
Comp	517.96	519.54	519.54	0.00

NYSE Diaries				
Class	Prev.	Today	High	Low
Advanced	499	499	499	499
Declined	211	211	211	211
Unchanged	11	11	11	11
New High				
New Low				

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Today	Chg.
105.34	105.06	105.09	105.09	- 0.05
105.34	105.06	105.09	105.09	- 0.05
105.34	105.06	105.09	105.09	- 0.05
105.34	105.06	105.09	105.09	- 0.05

Odd-Lot Trading In N.Y.				
April 17	April 18	April 19	April 20	April 21
207,220	207,220	207,220	207,220	207,220
207,220	207,220	207,220	207,220	207,220
207,220	207,220	207,220	207,220	207,220
207,220	207,220	207,220	207,220	207,220

Thursdays NYSE Closing				
Vol. of 4 P.M.	100,000,000	Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	100,000,000	Prev. consolidated close
100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000

AMEX Diaries				
Class	Prev.	Today	High	Low
Advanced	221	221	221	221
Declined	221	221	221	221
Unchanged	221	221	221	221
New High				
New Low				

Standard & Poor's Index				
High	Low	Close	Today	Chg.
181.71	181.41	181.41	181.41	- 0.05
181.71	181.41	181.41	181.41	- 0.05
181.71	181.41	181.41	181.41	- 0.05
181.71	181.41	181.41	181.41	- 0.05

NASDAQ Index				
Week	Year	Apr	Apr	Apr
283.75	283.75	283.75	283.75	283.75
283.75	283.75	283.75	283.75	283.75
283.75	283.75	283.75	283.75	283.75
283.75	283.75	283.75	283.75	283.75

AMEX Sales				
4 P.M. volume	7,870,000	Prev. 4 P.M. volume	7,870,000	Prev. consolidated close
7,870,000	7,870,000	7,870,000	7,870,000	7,870,000
7,870,000	7,870,000	7,870,000	7,870,000	7,870,000
7,870,000	7,870,000	7,870,000	7,870,000	7,870,000
7,870,000	7,870,000	7,870,000	7,870,000	7,870,000

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1144	21.00	20.75	20.75	+ 1/4
1144	21.00	20.75	20.75	+ 1/4
1144	21.00	20.75	20.75	+ 1/4
1144	21.00	20.75	20.75	+ 1/4
1144	21.00	20.75	20.75	+ 1/4

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Today	Chg.
231.49	230.47	231.49	231.49	- 0.05
231.49	230.47	231.49	231.49	- 0.05
231.49	230.47	231.49	231.49	- 0.05
231.49	230.47	231.49	231.49	- 0.05

New York Stocks Close Lower

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange retreated Thursday after an early advance faded. Analysts said the positive implications of falling interest rates were offset by concern about a slowing economy.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials, up 19.33 points over the past seven sessions, fell back 7.18 to 1,281.13. Declines outpaced advances by about 6 to 5 on the New York Stock Exchange.

Big Board volume totaled 100.64 million shares, up from 96.02 million in the previous session.

The NYSE's composite index dropped .43 to 104.86.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported that the basic measure of the money supply, M-1, fell \$1.2 billion in the latest reporting week.

Before the opening, the government issued a preliminary report that the gross national product grew at a 1.3-percent annual rate, after adjustment for inflation, in the first quarter of the year.

That marked a downward revision from the "flash" estimate given late last month of 2.1 percent, and was taken as strong evidence that the economy had lost a good deal of its momentum.

The news touched off a quick drop in interest rates. But brokers said it also raised doubts about prospects for economic growth and corporate earnings in the months ahead.

RCA Corp. was slightly higher, following speculation that it may eventually be a takeover candidate. Other media issues were lower, with Gannett, Time Inc. and Times Mirror Corp. all off fractionally.

Gould was near the top of the actives, and lower. A block of 1.5 million shares finished at 22.

Unocal was also active, and off slightly. The company is battling a takeover bid from T. Boone Pickens, a Texas oilman.

Tandy Corp. was off in active trading. It reported third-quarter net of 25 cents a share compared to 60 cents a share in the year-ago quarter.

Texas Instruments was falling sharply after reporting a first-quarter net of 37 cents a share compared to \$3.32 in the year-ago quarter.

Other technology issues were also losing with IBM, Digital Equipment, Data General, Cray Research, Motorola and National Semiconductor all lower.

AT&T was up a bit after posting a 56 percent jump in first-quarter earnings and filing with the Federal Communications Commission for reductions in long-distance rates.

Among the companies trading lower after announcing earnings were Dow Chemical, Colgate, American Broadcasting Cos. and Ralston Purina Co.

On the Amex, active issues included Echo Bay Mines, Gulf Oil Canada and Wang Laboratories class B.

(AP, UPI)

To Our Readers

Because of the seven-hour time difference between New York and Paris until April 27, some items in the Market Summary above are from 3 P.M. New York time instead of the usual 4 P.M. Also because of the time difference,

some other items elsewhere in the Business Section are from the previous day's trading. We regret the inconvenience, which is necessary to meet distribution requirements.

FISCAL APHRODISIAC

The stock market information that investors inhale from the Media affects them like chloroform one day, and a fiscal aphrodisiac the next, elicits that catalytic manic-depressive behavior. The Media, with few exceptions, does not inform the "Crowd" as to the arcane realities of Wall Street. The thought processes of the "Crowd" are molded by faceless forces.

As Lords of the Media, they represent the "Power Elite", not the aspirations of the "masses". The public's deferential attitude towards Elitists is the by-product of an anomalous type of mental engineering.

Financial writers may be privy to, but rarely expose, the gambits played by Elitists, by prestigious investment houses. They prefer to fracture the operations of "mini-brokers", of entrepreneurs, spawning future blue-chips. Have you ever read an article in the "lay" press that articulates the machinations, the ploys, of the "Specialists" on the floor of the NYSE?

When GENERAL MOTORS was stalled at \$37, C.G.R. mused... "G.M. is receiving terribly bad press; one would assume that the Detroit giant is on the verge of bankruptcy. To the Public, the shares of G.M. and other depressed blue-chips are as unwanted as Margaret Thatcher at an IRA rally." We recommended G.M. at \$37, defying the "consensus". The shares subsequently raced to \$85.

Now, the same Media which castigated G.M. at \$37, is crammed with praise for the company, articles that enable High Priests of Finance to dish out their shares to parishioners at heavenly profits. No sage is infallible, but truth is self-evident. To guide clients, we attempt to decipher the Rosetta Stone of Elitists, an evolving tablet that reveals what the "Force" is contemplating.

The Power Elite has initiated a massive distribution of equities that will propel the DJI above 1500, with corollary upswings in secondary and emerging equities, capitalizing upon the fact that when Americans and others infatuated with hope come home at the "burnt-out end of a smoky day", they relish the thought of a larger slice of pie, modifying material goals with a belief, no matter how mute, in a gracious God.

They maintain a sense of mission and pride, caressing the Possible Dream, not the Impossible Dream even though the invincibility of the West has been challenged. The concept of a better life, the revolution of rising expectations, is more relevant in fathoming the nuances of the market than the verbiage of reporters, most of whom lack the prescience to trace the tribulations of the Tape. Our current letter selects seasoned shares that may be ingested at premium prices.

In addition, we recommend a low-priced equity with the dynamics to vault, as did a recently reviewed stock, a "special situation" that escalated 800%.

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Past performance does not guarantee future results

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
22.00	21.00	AAR	.00	2.5	14	22.00	21.00	21.00	- 1/4
22.00	21.00	AGC	.00	2.5	14	22.00	21.00	21.00	- 1/4
22.00	21.00	AGC	.00	2.5	14	22.00	21.00	21.00	- 1/4
22.00	21.00	AGC	.00	2.5	14	22.00	21.00	21.00	- 1/4
22.00	21.00	AGC	.00	2.5	14	22.00	21.00	21.00	- 1/4
22.00	21.00	AGC	.00	2.5	14	22.00	21.00	21.00	- 1/4
22.00	21.00	AGC	.00	2.5	14	22.00	21.00	21.00	- 1/4
22.00	21.00	AGC	.00	2.5	14	22.00	21.00	21.00	- 1/4
22.00	21.00	AGC	.00	2.5	14	22.00	21.00	21.00	- 1/4
22.00	21.00	AGC	.00	2.5	14	22.00	21.00	21.00	- 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
22.00	21.00	AAR	.00	2.5	14	22.00	21.00	21.00	- 1/4
22.00	21.00	AGC	.00	2.5	14	22.00	21.00	21.00	- 1/4
22.00	21.00	AGC	.00	2.5	14	22.00	21.00	21.00	- 1/4
22.00	21.00	AGC	.00	2.5	14	22.00	21.00	21.00	- 1/4
22.00	21.00	AGC	.00	2.5	14	22.00	21.00	21.00	- 1/4
22.00	21.00	AGC	.00	2.5	14	22.00	21.00	21.00	- 1/4
22.00	21.00	AGC	.00	2.5	14	22.00	21.00	21.00	- 1/4
22.00	21.00	AGC	.00	2.5	14	22.00	21.00	21.00	- 1/4
22.00	21.00	AGC	.00	2.5	14	22.00	21.00	21.00	- 1/4
22.00	21.00	AGC	.00	2.5	14	22.00	21.00	21.00	- 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
22.00	21.00	AAR	.00	2.5	14	22.00	21.00	21.00	- 1/4
22.00	21.00	AGC	.00	2.5	14	22.00	21.00	21.00	- 1/4
22.00	21.00	AGC	.00	2.5	14	22.00	21.00	21.00	- 1/4
22.00	21.00	AGC	.00	2.5	14	22.00	21.00	21.00	- 1/4
22.00	21.00	AGC	.00	2.5	14	22.00	21.00	21.00	- 1/4
22.00	21.00	AGC	.00	2.5	14	22.00	21.00	21.00	- 1/4
22.00	21.00	AGC	.00	2.5	14	22.00	21.00	21.00	- 1/4
22.00	21.00	AGC	.00	2.5	14	22.00	21.00	21.00	- 1/4
22.00	21.00	AGC	.00	2.5	14	22.00	21.00	21.00	- 1/4
22.00	21.00	AGC	.00	2.5	14	22.00	21.00	21.00	- 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
22.00	21.00	AAR	.00	2.5	14	22.00	21.00	21.00	- 1/4
22.00	21.00	AGC	.00	2.5	14	22.00	21.00	21.00	- 1/4
22.00	21.00	AGC	.00	2.5	14	22.00	21.00	21.00	- 1/4
22.00	21.00	AGC	.00	2.5	14	22.00	21.00	21.00	- 1/4
22.00	21.00	AGC	.00	2.5	14	22.00	21.00	21.00	- 1/4
22.00	21.00	AGC	.00	2.5	14	22.00	21.00	21.00	- 1/4
22.00	21.00	AGC	.00	2.5	14	22.00	21.00	21.00	- 1/4
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TRAVEL

A Russian Exile in Literary America

Continued from page 7

twice a year during the five years they spent together — 10 times, all told. Other people slept together 10 times at one go, and every day at that, which came to 3,650 times a year, or 18,250 times in five years. What was the cause, she wondered, of our curious non-achievement?

"The guest arrived in an old Volkswagen — Sheila's old college friend Jean, [a second Sheila, no doubt] and Jean's boyfriend Gordon [a third Sheila]. Just looking at them, Sheila could tell they enjoyed a super-abundant sex life, close to her mathematical calculations.

"The three of them made a green salad and had some of it for dinner. That night Gordon came to Sheila and awakened the woman in her."

"(This turn in the plot can take a number of variations.)

"Next morning, they had the rest of the salad and talked about their literary affairs. Sheila recounted the plot of her current work about a woman writer, Jean told of the grant she was promised by the National Endowment as a result of her new book of verse, Gordon spoke of his mighty exertions in Hollywood."

A certain shifting in the crowd at the Manhattan reception — a little distance from Caesar, a wider berth for Brutus — and I find myself next to a familiar face, a ZAP I have read in translation and

met at international conferences. We strike up a conversation, and he complains to me about censorship.

"Yes sir — censorship. You think only Russia has censorship? Do you know that the other day a school board in Missouri ordered all my books off the library shelves? It seems they're unhappy about some four-letter words and some of my characters' shenanigans. Bigotry is back, I tell you — it's McCarthyism all over again. And in the Soviet Union my books are translated and published."

I scratch my head. "I think, sir," I say, "I know how to solve your problem in Missouri. Have your books retranslated into English from the Russian version. I guarantee that the school board will find nothing in them to object to."

He gives me a somewhat embarrassed look. "Sorry, Vasily, I guess it was a little unbecoming of me to talk to you about censorship."

At a college lecture one day, a student asked me: Are the leading American writers known in the Soviet Union? I cautiously responded with a question of my own: Which writers did he have in mind? The student recited off some names from the best-seller list. What could I say? They were practically unknown to the Russian reading public. I myself had never heard of them until I came here. Yet these writers are the ones who, willy-nilly, do most to form popular taste in current American literature.

The reading public in Russia knows another American literature. Russian translators, to give them their due, choose books for seriousness, not their sales. Of course, in those cases where ideology becomes an insuperable impediment, the translator may not only smooth down the author's hair but gouge out bits of his flesh. Still, thanks to the generally high level of Soviet translations, Soviet readers in the last 25 years have become familiar with a long list of brilliant American names.

In the United States, meanwhile, the line between serious and popular literature has, to all intents and purposes, disappeared. Sometimes a serious writer will make the best-seller list; sometimes a glib habitué of that golden circle will tackle a difficult subject. By and large, however, matching literature to a column of sales figures produces not only a reign of bad taste, but a specific type of writer.

I once met a novelist who, when asked what kind of books he wrote, replied with a single word: Best sellers.

"Unfortunately," he added, "they don't sell."

Literary hack work bears a certain resemblance to ideological hack work. On a television talk show one evening, I heard a woman novelist reveal her trade secrets. Before starting on a new work, she said, she made a careful study of what was in demand. "A writer," she raised a pretty finger, "must know the literary market." I have no trouble

picturing the lady as a member of the Soviet Writers Union. She had caught the right-minded tone: A writer must study the latest party documents and keep up with party resolutions on literary issues.

In its own way, the American guild of best-selling authors is reminiscent of the Soviet party *nomenklatura* — the top reaches of the bureaucracy. It may be hard to join, but it is nearly impossible to drop out. Often a book will become a best seller simply because it is written by a best-selling author. Readers trust such names figuring that they are investing in a going concern. The authors try to uphold their trademark. A kind of momentum builds up. Even serious literature may be taken over. When that happens, goodbye experimentation.

As I see it, this commercial momentum is largely to blame for the country's lack of interest in foreign writers. As a book seller once said to me, "when the general reader leads through a new book and comes up against 'difficult' foreign names, he automatically puts it down." Odd, in a country where half of the population consists of John Dombrowskis and Jane Giovannellis. In Russia, I might note, the situation is reversed: Foreign names intrigue the reader.

It is also curious for me to see that literary criticism in America has little effect on book sales. Rarely will the solid weeklies run a



Steinbeck, an authentic ZAP.

review of the latest blockbuster — and, if they do, the critic will mutter something condescending through his teeth. But your best-selling author has no greater need for good reviews: He has made the list.

In concluding these wayward observations, I want to make obeisance, insofar as I

can, to American writing as a whole. To some extent, I myself am now a part of the literature, a literature in which the Yoknapatawpha mule still flicks its tail, Spanish bridges still explode in the air, the jazz of the best generation pounds on, and the wounded centaur of New England hobbles along his way. Whether American literature suffers or gains from its cohabitation with the dollar is an open question. Alas, mankind has yet to invent a system of relationships more natural than money. What Karl Marx proposed turns out to be an attempt to reinstate the relationship of premonetary days. None of which deprives the writer of his right to use his claws. The face of the literary lion of St. Mark's bids us to read; his claws bid us to write.

In 1975, after a two-month visit to the United States, I wrote my first book about America, "Day and Night Nonstop." There was hardly anything critical in it: I either failed to do, or didn't want to, notice any shadows. My tourist enthusiasm was, of course, a reaction to homesickness, a response to the spirit of official anti-Americanism of my Soviet chiefs. I saved all my criticism in those days for my own native land, losing it thereby in the end. Now, four years into my new American life, I am writing a second book about America. This time I see not only bright windows but the mildewed corners of my new house. I hope this time I won't be thrown out.

Vasily Aksyonov, who was exiled from Russia in 1980, lives in Washington. His latest novel to be published in the United States is "The Burn." He wrote this article for The New York Times Magazine. It was translated by Michael Henry Heim.

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AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel. 72.12.11).
CONCERTS — April 23: Hagen Quartet, Alfred Prinzclanette (Dvořák, Mozart).
April 26: ORF Symphony Orchestra, Michael Glén conductor (Bach, Janáček).
RECITALS — April 21: Margaret Price soprano, Norman Shetler piano (Brahms, Rachmaninov).
April 24: Nathan Milstein violin (Bach).
April 25 and 26: John Williams guitar (Albeniz, Bach).
April 24 and 25: Vienna Symphony, conductor (Mahler, Strauss).
April 26: Nathan Milstein violin (Bach).
April 25 and 26: John Williams guitar (Albeniz, Bach).
April 24 and 25: Vienna Symphony, conductor (Mahler, Strauss).
April 26: Jörg Demus piano (Bach).
April 25 and 26: "Don Carlos" (Verdi).
April 24 and 25: "The Abduction from the Seraglio" (Mozart).
April 23: "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (Rossini).
April 24 and 25: "The Beggar Student" (Möller).
April 21: "The Land of Smiles" (Lehar).
April 23: "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (Rossini).
April 24 and 25: "The Beggar Student" (Möller).
April 21: "The Land of Smiles" (Lehar).

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Elisabethzaal (tel. 237.22.47).
CONCERT — April 23: Belgian National Orchestra, Mendel Rodan conductor, Mstislav Rostropovich cello (Beethoven, Haydn).
BRUSSELS, Opéra National (tel. 217.22.11).
OPERA — April 21: "Tristan und Isolde" (Wagner).
April 24 and 25: "The Beggar Student" (Möller).
CONCERT — April 24: Belgian National Orchestra, Mendel Rodan conductor, Mstislav Rostropovich, cello (Berlioz, Schumann).
LIEGE, Théâtre Royal (tel. 23.59.10).
OPERA — April 20: "Le Nozze di Figaro" (Mozart).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel. 628.87.95).
Barbican Hall — April 21: European Chamber Orchestra, Alexander Schneider conductor (Haydn, Mozart).
April 23: Scottish National Orchestra, Neeme Järvi conductor, Birgit Finelli soprano (Beethoven, Dvořák).
April 24: English Chamber Orchestra, conductor (Mahler, Strauss).
April 25: London Symphony Orchestra, Jane Glover conductor, Imogen Cooper piano (Beethoven, Mozart).
April 26: London Concert Orchestra, conductor (Mahler, Strauss).
April 27: London Symphony Orchestra, conductor (Mahler, Strauss).
April 28: London Concert Orchestra, conductor (Mahler, Strauss).
April 29: London Symphony Orchestra, conductor (Mahler, Strauss).
April 30: London Concert Orchestra, conductor (Mahler, Strauss).
April 31: London Symphony Orchestra, conductor (Mahler, Strauss).

FRANCE

PARIS, American Church (tel. 705.07.99).
RECITAL — April 21: Laurana Mitchellmore piano (Bach, Scarlatti).
April 22: Berggren Gallery (tel. 222.02.12).
EXHIBITION — To April 30: "Cubist Engravings."

CENTRE GEORGES POMPIDOU (tel. 277.12.33).

EXHIBITION — To April 27: "Architectural Trends."
To May 10: "Image and Science."
April 26: Espace Cardin (tel. 266.17.30).
EXHIBITION — To May 12: "Shogun."
April 26: La Maison des Sciences de l'Homme (544.38.49).
EXHIBITION — To April 27: "Michael O'Dwyer, photographs."
April 28: Musée de la Ville de Paris (tel. 260.39.26).
EXHIBITION — To May 6: "Engravings from the XVIII Century."
April 28: Musée du Petit Palais (tel. 742.03.47).
EXHIBITION — To June 30: "James Tissot 1836-1902."
April 28: Opéra (tel. 742.57.50).
OPERA — April 20 and 23: Alcide (Cluade).
April 22: "Wozzeck" (Berg).
CONCERT — April 26: Orchestre National de France, Colin Davis conductor (Berlioz).
April 27: Théâtre des Cinéma Diamants (285.47.27).
CONCERT — To May 5: Florence Camarocque.
April 27: Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel. 261.19.83).
Ballet — April 20, 21, 23-28: "Majestic Déjà 20th Century Ballet" (Le Coucou).

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel. 341.44.49).
OPERA — April 22: "Ariadne auf Naxos" (Strauss).
April 23: Philharmonie (tel. 54880).
CONCERT — April 21: Berlin Oratorio Choir, Gert Sell conductor (Mendelssohn).
April 22: Schloss Charlottenburg (tel. 300.53.95).
EXHIBITION — To May 25: "Anno Watten."
COLOGNE, Oper der Stadt (tel. 21.25.81).
OPERA — April 21: "Lohengrin" (Wagner).
April 24 and 26: "Carmen" (Bizet).
April 25: "Madama Butterfly" (Puccini).
FRANKFURT, Café Theater (tel. 77.46.66).
THEATER — Through April: "The Mousetrap" (Christie).
HAMBURG, Staatsoper (tel. 35.15.55).
Ballet — April 20 and 21: "Mahler's 6th Symphony" (Neumeier, Mahler).
OPERA — April 23: "Don Carlos" (Verdi).
MUNICH, Gärtnerplatz State Theater (tel. 201.67.67).
OPERA — April 24 and 26: "The Beggar Student" (Möller).
CONCERT — April 22: 13.16.16. OPERA — April 22 and 25: "Le Nozze di Figaro" (Mozart).
April 20 and 26: "Der Rosenkavalier" (R. Strauss).

GREECE

ATHENS, Aithousa Techni Psychichou Gallery (tel. 671.72.66).
EXHIBITION — April 22-May 19: "Tomis Nikolaidou."
April 23: "The Beggar Student" (Möller).
EXHIBITION — To April 26: "Image Installation."
April 27: Kleonides Gallery (tel. 322.42.61).
EXHIBITION — To April 24: "Lois Carlson."
April 25: Medousa Gallery (tel. 724.45.52).
EXHIBITION — To May 16: "Yiorgos Kazantzis."

IRELAND

DUBLIN, Alliance Française (tel. 76.21.97).
EXHIBITION — To April 30: "Fernand Vivien."
April 27: "The Beggar Student" (Möller).
EXHIBITION — Through April: "Wood Quay."
April 28: David Hendrik's Gallery (tel. 75.60.62).
EXHIBITION — To May 4: "Roy Johnston."
April 29: Grafton Gallery (tel. 79.18.35).
EXHIBITION — To April 27: "Conor Nagle, paintings."
April 28: Oliver Dowling Gallery (tel. 76.65.73).
EXHIBITION — To April 30: "Gilbert Swinberg."
April 29: Olympia Theatre (tel. 77.89.62).
THEATER — Through April: "Move Over Mrs. Markham" (Ray Cooney).
April 29: "The Beggar Student" (Möller).
April 30: "The Beggar Student" (Möller).
April 31: "The Beggar Student" (Möller).
April 31: "The Beggar Student" (Möller).

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel. 535.77.10).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 1: "Man and the Horse."
April 27: "The Beggar Student" (Möller).
April 28: "The Beggar Student" (Möller).
April 29: "The Beggar Student" (Möller).
April 30: "The Beggar Student" (Möller).

50 Years ago.

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In March 1935 the world's first public television service was inaugurated by the Berlin Radio Station. The transmitter was built by Telefunken. And the first TV set attraction was called Telefunken "FE 3".



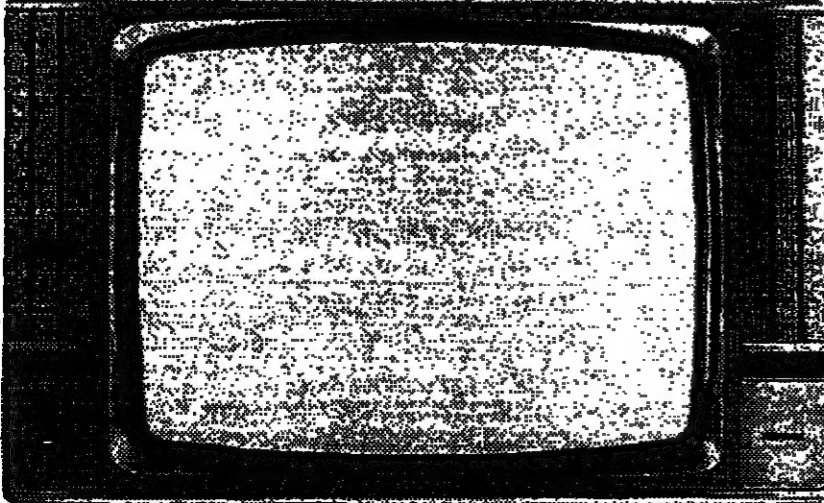
Today.

The best selling TV in Germany is a colour set from Telefunken.

The success of Telefunken is based on: ● Fascinating Stereo and APD Spatial Sound "which opens your ears as well as your eyes". ● Objective and reproducible technical data. ● Best test results and awards for excellent styling.

Telefunken Colour TV sets are available with teletext and in all TV world standards. Ask your Telefunken dealer for further detailed information of this bestseller and all other Telefunken Colour TV models, Videorecorders, Audio and HiFi Equipment.

TELEFUNKEN GERMANY AT ITS BEST



FOR FUN AND PROFIT

Minimizing the Problems Of Money on the Move

by Roger Collis

NOT many people think of the cost of money itself as a manageable item in a travel budget. Most just take a bunch of plastic cards, some traveler's checks and a bit of cash and hope for the best. And yet you can lose significant amounts simply by changing money in the wrong places and in the wrong form.

For example, go into a bank in London and ask to change 500 Swiss francs into U.S. dollars. Yes, we can do that, you'll be told. But first the Swiss francs have to be changed into pounds and then the pounds into dollars. Why? The excuse is that the bank doesn't quote a cross rate between the two foreign currencies but only against sterling. Whether it's down to indifference or cupidry, it means a double commission for the bank.

Here's how the transaction would work (taking the rates of March 29 as an arbitrary example). You would be sold pounds at the "buy" rate of 3.28 (compared with a "sell" rate of 3.12, spreads of 5 percent are not uncommon). This would give £152.40, instantly turned into dollars at a "sell" rate of slightly more than 1.2, ending up with \$182.88. However, if the bank were to convert directly at the dollar-Swiss franc cross rate, the "buy" rate would be 2.66 Swiss francs to the dollar, to give you \$187.97, or about 2.4 percent more. Applying the cross rate (i.e. no commission) would yield \$192. There would be a similar cautionary tale at most banks in Britain and the rest of Europe.

Of course, the moral is never change money into a third currency. It's better to convert Swiss francs to dollars in Switzerland. But this example also typifies the high rate of bank commission for changing cash, although it can be much higher in hotels, restaurants and shops. The exception is countries with a veritable inflation rate, like Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Israel, where there is a flourishing black market in dollar bills. In Brazil, for example, you can get up to 2,000 cruzeiros to the dollar compared with 1,200 at the official rate. Currencies like Greek drachma, Italian lire and South African rand, which people struggle out in large quantities, can be good buys abroad, although you have to be careful of the exchange control regulations when you take them back into the country. For instance, the money of Eastern European countries can be bought in the West at many times the official rate, but these countries have stringent laws forbidding the importing of their own currencies.

But in general, it's best to carry only a small amount in foreign bills, just enough for tips and taxis, and the rest of your cash in the form of traveler's checks, either in dollars or destination currencies. Thomas Cook in London sells them in pounds, U.S., Canadian, Australian and Hong Kong dollars, French francs, West German marks, Dutch guilders and Swiss francs. Both American Express and Thomas Cook say European-currency-units checks will be available later this year.

According to an official of American Express in London, cash still represents around 50 percent of "payments abroad" in Europe. Bank and charge cards are "probably 15 percent" and traveler's checks "in the region of 20-25 percent." Although the market is said to be declining, traveler's checks still represent worldwide sales of \$35-40 billion. But there is a shifting pattern of use away from business to leisure travel and from North America and Europe to the Middle East, Africa, and Southeast Asia. In the Middle East, for example, traveler's checks are commonly used to transport vast sums of money for foreign real estate deals.

American Express (world leader with 45 percent), Bank of America and Citicorp together have around 70 percent of the world market. But Mastercard and Visa have launched successful check operations in the last few years.

The prime reason for carrying traveler's checks is that they represent secure, refundable cash. If lost or stolen, they can usually be replaced within hours, at least by the major issuers. Some Italian banks are reported to be taking up to a year to consider when buying checks is how many refund points are available on your itinerary. American Express has about 1,000 offices worldwide, compared with 140,000 bank outlets in the Visa network. Outside the United States, Citicorp checks may be more difficult to replace.

Banks and local traders usually give a better rate of exchange for traveler's checks than cash because they are safer and quicker to process. Undated checks can be sold on the black market and in some countries, like

Israel, you can avoid value added tax if you pay by dollar check. (This is also the case for credit cards.) Some banks will also give slightly better rates for their own checks.

An advantage of buying foreign currency checks before you leave is that you are not subject to currency fluctuations at the point of encashment. But this must be offset against the 1 percent commission that you pay for all checks when you buy them and when you return unused foreign checks to your bank. So if you're not sure how much you're going to spend, it's best to buy them in your own currency to avoid paying a total of 3 percent or more on double commission and exchange rates.

However, traveling to the United States and Latin America, dollar checks are essential as they are interchangeable with dollar bills. In Spain, you can pay up to 3 percent on non-peseta checks. Most major travel agencies will waive the 1 percent commission on checks for valued

clients. Some can arrange for a stock of checks to be held in the cashier's safe, to be paid for only a week after they are issued to traveling executives. However, the travel manager of a large British firm says she prefers executives to pay with credit cards because of the high cost of exchange when up to 50 percent of checks are unused and go back to the bank.

Charge cards (like American Express and Diners) and bank or credit cards (like Visa and MasterCard/Access) normally give you the very best rate of exchange, close to the interbank, or cross, rate. The only snag is that you are exposed to currency movements from the time you use them to the time the voucher is processed by the clearing system. This may vary from a couple of days to several weeks, although you may wait one to two months for your statement. It's a question of roundabouts and swings, you may win or lose. Says one financial analyst: "I made a fortune when I was in Argentina. I had a bill in pesos and was debited by Amex six months later, by that time the peso had devalued by almost 80 percent." A rule of thumb is to use a card in a country whose currency you think is declining against the dollar, which is the base currency used for processing nearly all cards. It is hard finding out exactly how the card companies work on exchange conversions. Both Diners and American Express add a 1 percent conversion charge. According to a spokesman, Visa allows a "tolerance of only 25 percent" on either side of a cross rate decided upon by the Visa network.

It's always a good idea to carry several of the major cards, if only because acceptance can vary widely. Visa has more than four million outlets (50 percent in the United States), MasterCard (which is linked with Eurocard and Access) has nearly four million outlets, while the two charge cards, American Express and Diners, have relatively few outlets, 800,000 and 500,000 respectively.

Both charge cards are wooing new members with a range of additional benefits such as automatic travel insurance, club lounges and check cashing facilities as well as corporate card programs.

But what counts for many travelers is the ability to get cash against a card wherever they are. Although American Express and Diners allow card holders cash on personal checks up to a daily limit, this costs as much as a traveler's check. The Eurocheque system, whereby you can write checks directly in any currency, is now widely accepted (the major British banks — apart from Midland, which has been issuing its Eurocheques for the last two years — finally joined the program two weeks ago). But there is a service charge of about 1.25 percent.

The future lies in electronic cash dispensing. Eurocheque holders can obtain cash from machines with their check-guarantee cards and MasterCard and Visa have developed a worldwide network of automatic tills. Visa claims to have 2,000 such machines in operation and plans to have 4,000 by the end of this year. It takes just a few seconds to transfer funds in local cash from one continent to another. It's the safest and cheapest way to get the exact amount of money you need on the spot.

Another major source for the trans-Atlantic trade is the auction rooms, where heightened American interest is pushing up prices. At a Sotheby's sale in London in March, 210 lots brought a gross return of \$1.6 million, more than anticipated, according to Charles Walford, the auctioneer. A pair of George I walnut chairs went for \$47,500, three times the estimate, and a Queen Anne bureau brought \$41,000, more than twice what the experts had calculated. The biggest surprise, however, was a four-poster bed (estimate: \$8,800) that went for \$54,000 to a buyer who, though not an American, had made his money in the United States. By the time he had had it restored, it will have cost him \$80,000.

"It seems absolutely grotesque, I agree," said Tom Parr, "but they don't seem to turn a hair. The people who are buying aren't collectors, as many Americans were a couple of generations ago, bent on building up a representative group of fine George II pieces, for example. They're people who are looking for furniture that will help to make beautiful rooms, down to the table to put a lamp on, with a lot of silver frames with pictures of their loved ones around it.

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TRAVEL

Restaurants: Père Bise Falls Short

TALLOIRES, France — Going a bit against the flow of popular opinion, I have remained a fan of Père Bise, the world-renowned restaurant set along the shore of the magical Lake Annecy in the Savoie. When the Michelin guide reduced the restaurant from three stars to two in 1984, there were lots of cheers. I was saddened. Not that they were on par with many other three-star establishments, it's just that they were no worse than some.

Within the last year the owner, François Bise, died after a long illness, and his daughter

to do with the food at Père Bise had been out in the real world in a long time and, what's worse, did not care.

It was as though the kitchen door had been locked somewhere around 1954 and no one allowed out. Someone unrelated to the kitchen continued to do the marketing, buying fresh fish and poultry, shopping around to the season's first and freshest asparagus or strawberries, following not at all the growth and importance of the local wines that marry perfectly with the region's indigenous lake fish. There was, simply, no excitement there.

And the fault does not lie with the very classical sort of cuisine that Père Bise offers. Indeed, the *truite saumonée façon Auberge* suggested a rather nonclassical and Chinese influence: The marinated salmon trout was served with a delightfully lively ginger-flecked mayonnaise.

But what about the *feuilleton au ris de veau*, a real yawn of veal sweetbreads in cream sauce, tucked inside a rectangle of puff pastry; or the *turbot de saumon*, another tired-out blend of bland sole filets, more cream and slices of apples? The *mariage de Saint-Jacques et d'abricots* wasn't a marriage at all, not even a flirtatious conversation. It was a mix of naturally delicate scallops and crayfish turned bland and dull with a nondescript sauce.

When Père Bise regained its third star this spring, hundreds of congratulatory letters and telegrams poured into the cozy lakeside hotel-restaurant.

Dining there a few days ago, after a three-year pause, was like visiting a favorite, respected old friend who had gotten paunchy and let himself go, who had taken his publicity too seriously, who had simply lost touch with the reality of the 1980s.

It was as though no one who had anything

And the bread — well. During five days of dining in the Savoie, in starred restaurants, in no-account bistros, in simple farmhouses and at 60-franc-a-dinner table d'hôte, the bread at Père Bise was the most disappointing of the week.

One shouldn't go to Père Bise and have to say "so what?" about the food.

The biggest jolt of all was the famed *mariage*, the incredibly rich, superbly delicious and complex layered chocolate dessert, the ultimate cake: four delicate layers of hazelnut "biscuit" interlayered with a rich chocolate ganache, butter cream and praline cream, with a final dusting of chocolate all around. When the dessert cart rolled around I was presented with a dried out, leftover heel of cake. The last slice of *mariage* made who-knows-when. It was as if the chef had come out to greet diners with a two-day growth of beard and a soiled white jacket. Have they no pride? Or are they simply playing a game, assuming the client won't know the difference between fresh and stale?

I get angry when a restaurant with the potential of Père Bise lets me down. Yet another part of me, the "benefit of the doubt" side, says: "In the end, you had a pretty good time. The food was, after all, decent. The service was exquisite. And, what's more, everyone about me appeared to be having a wonderful time." Can one ask for more?

The answer is yes. All the raw materials of a grand restaurant are there: the incredible setting, the remarkable reputation, today's ready availability of talented people and superbly fresh products, and the wines to go with them. In a day when talented chefs and wise entrepreneurs would give a left and right arm for a setting like this, a reputation like this, it is a sin to allow a restaurant like this to rest on its laurels, nodding along as if it were the 1950s.

Perhaps the last word on Père Bise comes from the American food authority Julia Child, who recently returned to the restaurant after a 40-year absence.

"The food was far from 2 star, or even 1 star. Excellent ingredients, but you just wished you could get out in that kitchen and fix up the chicken sauce, for instance — pure cream, no depth of stock, no lemon, no wine, etc. Earnest but inept. We ended up liking the restaurant, liked Madame Bise, and the waiters and maître d'hôtel, and we looked forward to coming back in two years when La Fille Bise had established herself."

Auberge du Père Bise, 74290 Talloires, France; tel. (50) 60 72 01. Closed April 16 to May 4. Dec. 20 to Jan. 19 and Wednesday at midday from October to July. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Visa. Menu at 280, 350 and 500 francs. A la carte, from 400 to 500 francs a person, including wine and service.

PATRICIA WELLS

ter, Sophie, returned to the kitchen to follow in the family footsteps. Throughout that time, Mrs. Bise and the establishment's longtime maître d'hôtel-sommelier carried on business as usual, as best they could.

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Satay (Malay kebab) is featured at Rex Satay Muslim Food Stall.



Murtabak (meat-and-onion pancake) at Muhabbath Restaurant.

Updated Tradition: Singapore Street Food

by Barbara Crossette

SINGAPORE — It gets harder and harder to find the heart and soul of old Singapore as neighborhood after neighborhood falls before the bulldozer. But one tradition lives on. If in updated surroundings. All over town the once-mobile sidewalk chefs of Singapore's great cuisines — Chinese, Malay and Indian — are still thriving, rooted in countless food centers.

Government regulation — one of the nicer by-products of all the progress — insures a healthy environment for the food hawkers, and visitors can join in savoring the street food of Asia.

The government keeps lists of the centers — collections of dozens of stalls, usually in the open air and often reflecting the spirit of the neighborhood that produced them. Tourism officials recommend a few special ones, which tend to cater to foreigners, though none I tried was in any way dominated by a tourist crowd.

My own collection began with Rasa Sentosa. This center is a relatively recent addition to the leisure-time facilities (beaches, golf, a monorail, museums) on Sentosa Island, an offshore park reached by ferry or cable car.

I went to the island at dusk, when the lights were coming on, giving the row of booths and the colorful tables and chairs a party air. I was looking for satay, the Malay kebab served with spicy peanut sauce. At the Rex Satay Muslim Food Stall, I found an interesting chicken variety. One order of 20

sticks cost the equivalent of \$3 and with rice was an adequate supper. Emboldened, I later returned to try a murtabak, a meat-and-onion pancake, at Muhabbath Restaurant, an Indian Muslim stall. I chose chicken, which cost \$1.50, and it, too, was ample. Soda cost another 90 cents.

I later discovered a good place for chicken biryani with saffron rice. It is Stall 9 at the Satay Club food center, not far from the Raffles Hotel. It cost \$1.50, with 50 cents for fresh lemonade. In the evening, the Satay Club specializes in Malay dishes. Indians seem to hold the fort at lunch.

I also went to the center at Newton Circus, which is often frequented by visitors, particularly those who are hesitant to take the plunge into street food. At the Hajian Zaiton stall, I had a dozen mixed beef and chicken satay sticks with rice cakes for \$3.45 and an Anchor beer. The center is large and the stalls well marked. Some have menus, making it easy for a first-time diner.

Another day it was Chinatown. The food center at Peoples Park was huge, taking up the large inner courtyard of a new shopping center. At a stall without a name, I tried Hainan chicken, a mild dish of chunks of simmered chicken served with rice steamed in chicken broth.

The hot pepper sauce served as a side dish made it more interesting. (Those who thrive on Sichuan and Hunan cooking will find much of the Chinese food of Singapore tame by comparison, probably because about three-quarters of Singapore's population came from the island of Hainan and the southern coastal provinces of Fujian and Kwangtung, of which Canton is the capital.

"I even get the feeling that the Americans think our prices are a bit low. I wouldn't be terribly surprised if things we sell them for \$4.00 or \$5.00 go into the guest room." For the "really big things," Parr said, they may go to Patisserie, a prestigious Bond Street dealer, and spend \$50,000 or \$75,000. "God bless them, is all I can say."

The furniture that American clients like best is George III through Regency; earlier things, many dealers said, strike them as a bit too massive or too crude. Mahogany and walnut are more popular than oak and pine. But Haslam said that he was also selling what he calls "funny furniture" — offbeat pieces including Victorian and painted things — and Hampton said there was no category without interest. Many of his clients are interested now in the work of William Kent, the Palladian architect and designer, in a way they weren't 20 or 30 years ago, he added, "and a lot of people have discovered that early Victorian stuff can be described as William IV, which sounds a lot better. It's a piece of furniture is pretty, and especially if it's pretty and a bargain. I buy it, because I figure that I can use it somewhere."

"With luck," said Hampton, "something else will come into style before England is cleaned out."

Nor is American interest confined to furniture. Carpets are popular, and old needlework, earthenware, porcelain, even objects made from wood, brass — the lot. Prices on these items have also advanced significantly: simple copper cooking molds from the 18th and 19th centuries are snatched up at \$150 and \$200, and one London shop is offering an old green caddy for no less than \$2,100.

But the boom does not yet seem to have reached the market for British paintings. Sotheby's also had a big sale of them in March, which did reasonably well, with most items selling at or near the top end of their forecast range. The vast majority of the buyers were British, however, not American.

For the antiques people, the sound of American accents is everywhere, and the dealers are having to learn about American shopping habits. An Englishman visiting the market on Portobello Road the other morning watched an American woman as she searched for goodies. Suddenly she spotted something on a stall and swooped down on the trader.

"That wasn't there 10 minutes ago," she shouted. "I want your best price on that piece."

The fare that the immigrants — many of them poor — brought with them was very simple, based on noodles and rice. The Hainan chicken and a dish of *cha shao* (slices of barbecued pork with rice and soya gravy), which looked too good to pass up, and a cold Tiger beer came to less than \$5.

Rasa Singapura was another highlight. Although this hawk center, off Tangle Road, is close to a number of large hotels and handicraft shops, it is popular with Singaporeans on dates or outings with their families. I went on a crowded Saturday night and got wedged into two ongoing parties at the same table. I tried beef satay — marinated and seasoned meat broiled over coals and served with a peanut-and-chili sauce. Nearly two dozen sticks cost \$3. Cold beer was \$1.50. For dessert there was *goreng pisang* — batter-fried banana (20 cents for a whole small banana) or yam (10 cents a slice).

It is possible to eat just about anything at a food stall from an oyster omelette (\$1.50 or \$2.50, depending on size) to *hutor cha cha* (cold pudding — a bowl of mung beans, jelly and yams in coconut cream with palm sugar and shaved ice, about 50 cents).

Only once did my stomach object to something, the result of an overindulgence in a hot pudding of wheat and barley about the consistency of Cream of Wheat and cooked in molasses and coconut milk.

These Malay desserts, which tend to be rich and sweet, can sometimes be found more easily in hotels or restaurants. (At the Dynasty Hotel, for instance, each is about \$1.50.) If you overdo it, there is always the solace of Chinese porridge, a bowl of rice in broth, over which you sprinkle vegetables and meat from a cornucopia of side dishes. Because I wasn't always sure what the side dishes were, I tried this only at hotels like the Goodwood Park, which puts yam chunks into it and offers it as a Sunday night special — a fashionable event for affluent young Singaporeans. The hotel also serves the porridge in the coffee lounge every day from noon to 2 P.M. and from 7 P.M. to midnight.

Taiwanese porridge varies in price depending on what you order to put on it. Side dishes range from vegetables for a few dollars to meat costing \$10 or more.

"Eight pounds," replied the trader — about \$9. "I said you had price," the customer shot back. "You can do better than that."

The Englishman walked away, stunned. "Best price?" he asked later. "Better than eight quid? It's like asking for a better price on a pack of chewing gum."

WHAT is the endless fascination with things English? It would appear to be partly the result of long-standing tradition; wealthy settlers in Virginia and Massachusetts wanted their houses to look like those they had left behind in Buckinghamshire and Norfolk, and wealthy Americans since then have had much the same idea.

According to some designers, the newly rich, in particular, believe that an English-looking drawing room gives them an instant pedigree, and businessmen think a Sheraton office gives them instant credibility. But others give other reasons — the comfort of old English upholstered furniture, for example, as opposed to its Continental (and even American) counterparts, or the tendency of English furniture of many periods to mix successfully, without a kind of archaeological attention to period authenticity, whereas French furniture does this much less well.

For those not content with an "English" house in America, there is always the option of buying an English house or apartment in England, and a startling number of Americans are doing just that, even if they happen to live, inconveniently, in New York or Washington. According to Nigel Conradi of Chestertons, a leading real-estate agency, the number of inquiries from Americans interested in purchasing second or third homes in Britain has risen by about 65 percent over a period of only 18 months.

They buy in central London — especially in fashionable neighborhoods such as Mayfair, Belgrave, Knightsbridge and Chelsea — and they buy at the top end of the market, spending anywhere from \$85,000 to \$750,000. Or they buy in the Home Counties, the ring of rural "shires" around London.

And when Americans find their house, presumably, they then go out to find English antiques to fill it with.

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The Americans Are Coming! And Buying Out England

by R. W. Apple Jr.

LONDON — The decorating firm of Colefax and Fowler Designs Ltd. is the king of the English Look, and its showrooms on London's busy Brook Street are usually almost as sedate as the living rooms it designs for its clients. But for the last few months, the antiques department, in particular, has resembled a football pitch or, as Tom Parr, a senior partner of the company, put it, "the mob in the first hours of the annual sales in the big department stores."

"People have been pushing and shoving, falling over themselves," said Parr, "as if they had only 20 minutes until their money lost its value, or we ran out of stock or something. Quite incredible."

Most of the people, of course, are Americans, lured to London by the strength of the dollar and by the popularity of English antiques, chintzes, pictures and objets d'art, as evidenced by innumerable recent American magazine articles and books. Wealthy Americans from Dallas and Detroit, New York and New Orleans are finding that they can fly to London and back on the Concorde, stay for a week and save enough on, say, a dining table and a desk to pay for the trip. What costs \$10,000 in Manhattan may well be available for \$5,000 in London, the experts say, so why not make a trip of it? As a result, board rooms and bedrooms from coast to coast look as if they had been lifted from a Sussex manor house, and people like Parr are having trouble finding enough merchandise to sell.

Colefax and Fowler's business in January and February of this year was twice what it was last year, and those two months were the best the firm has ever had. Nicholas Haslam, who runs a design business in Belgrave, said his volume had tripled in the last year. And Stewart Whittington, who sells 18th-century English furniture from a shop next door to Harrods, reported: "Traditionally our business has been half with British customers, half with Americans. This year the Americans have made up at least four-fifths of our sales."

"They're buying anything that has four legs and doesn't walk," commented Mark Hampton, a New York designer who makes several trips a year to buy furniture and other English items. He and colleagues such as Mrs. Henry Parrish 2d (the doyenne of the group),

Mario Buatta, David Easton and William Hodgins are among the best customers of the English trade. Hampton shops at the fancy Bond Street shops such as Mallart and Son, as well as at the more eccentric shops in Piccadilly and at the neighborhood shops south of the Thames in Barnes and Richmond. He also combs through sheds in Suffolk and

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1985

Technology 'Smart' Credit Cards Offer Hi-Tech Traps for Thieves

By DAVID E. SANGER
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Credit cards used to be simple. First, there was just the plain, plastic card, embossed with a number. Then came the magnetic strip, three tracks of encoded data that identify the cardholder, speed credit approvals and make it possible to get cash from a teller machine.

Now U.S. companies are starting to try with the French-designed "smart card," the credit card bearing an embedded microprocessor. Rather than run the card through a computer, designers decided that they would put the computer inside the card — jammed with everything from a digital portrait of the card user's signature to a credit limit and a record of the card's last 200 transactions.

Smart cards have been a long time coming. But this summer, Mastercard International Inc. will start distributing thousands of them in a pilot program in the Columbia, Maryland, and Palm Beach, Florida, areas. Whether consumers will ever develop much enthusiasm for the cards, though, is still an open question, and a host of technical and social problems have yet to be faced.

Moreover, even some credit card companies are unimpressed. "It has been described as a solution without a problem," said Kathleen Lavigne, vice president of funds access services at American Express Co. "And it's very, very expensive."

But John C. Elliott, the executive vice president of electronic services at Mastercard who is head of the Maryland and Florida experiments, disagrees. "If smart cards work, we're going to solve a lot of problems fast," he said.

Chief among them is fraud. Making illegal use of a credit card these days does not take much talent. While credit card companies have made counterfeiting efforts more expensive by placing hard-to-reproduce holograms on some cards, thousands of fakes abound. And most thieves are guaranteed at least a few hours' shopping spree before transactions on a stolen card are halted. That leaves card companies hundreds of millions of dollars last year.

UT counterfeiting will find it expensive, at best, to install properly encoded chips in their own reproductions. Pickpockets will face an equally difficult problem: before the merchant's terminal will approve a purchase, the user of a smart card must type a code number, like the kind used in bank teller machines.

An algorithm to approve the code word will be stored on the chip, meaning that the password will never have to be transmitted to a central computer. That reduces the chances that even a thief well versed in the art of tapping data transmissions will get the code. And a stolen card's chip will be rendered inoperative as soon as someone tries to make a purchase.

The card guards against not only fraud, but over-indulgence. In the debit card experiments conducted by the Bull Group in France — where more than 3 million smart cards will be in circulation by the middle of next year — the user's available funds were recorded in the specially designed Motorola 6805 chip embedded in the card. With each purchase, a transaction record was written into the memory, and the purchase amount was deducted from the available funds.

"What we've discovered is that the variety of information you could store in the chip is endless," said Paul Wittfeld, vice president of marketing for Micro Card Technologies Inc., a Dallas-based subsidiary of Bull that says it now can produce the cards for about \$4 each when they are purchased in large volumes.

Still, skeptics abound. "I don't want a card with my history in it," said Spencer Wilson, publisher of a credit card industry newsletter. "I don't even want a magnetic strip."

France Approves Offering

State Firm Plans To List Shares

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The French government has approved listing on the Paris Bourse some shares of an affiliate of a large, nationalized industrial company, the first such offering since the Socialists came to power in 1981, government officials and company executives said Thursday.

Several other state-owned companies are planning similar offerings, the officials said.

Shares representing between 15 percent and 20 percent of the container division of Saint-Gobain, France's largest manufacturer of glass and building materials, will be listed shortly on the Bourse's equivalent of the U.S. over-the-counter market, said Jacques-Henri David, the company's financial director.

"We are still making arrangements with the banks," Mr. David said, adding that the offering is expected to generate about 150 million francs (\$16.28 million), which will be used to finance investments of the affiliate. The government will retain control through Saint-Gobain, which was fully nationalized in 1982.

The container division's four units, which manufacture bottles and jars for packaging and glass tableware, had net earnings last year of about 100 million francs on consolidated sales of approximately 3.5 billion francs.

Mr. David and two senior government officials who asked not to be identified by name emphasized that the move should not be viewed as the first step by the government to denationalize industrial companies and banks, as stated in the current issue of L'Express, a French weekly magazine which first reported the Saint-Gobain move.

"Call it partial privatization if you like," another government official said. "But this action involving an affiliate has never been illegal, and must be looked at as a pragmatic step to which we are not opposed."

The suggestion to list the division's stock first was made about a year ago by Roger Faure, chairman of Saint-Gobain, to Laurent Fabius, the minister of industry who now is prime minister. But Mr. Fabius rejected the idea on the grounds that it might be viewed as the first step to "rampant denationalization," and could prove politically embarrassing.

Since then, in what a Fabius aide described as "our continuing, pragmatic, non-ideological approach," nationalized companies have been allowed to tap the Bourse through such measures as offering bonds convertible into equity, and they have proven highly successful. But the first hint that the government was considering selling some of its interests in state-owned companies surfaced only several weeks ago.

Government and company sources said that several moves similar to Saint-Gobain's were being prepared by other nationalized companies, including one in the aerospace sector.

Renault Division Loses
Renault Vehicules Industriels, the truck division of France's state-owned Renault, said Thursday its loss widened to 2.99 billion francs last year from 1.95 billion francs in 1983, Reuters reported from Paris. Revenue rose 8 percent, to 13.48 billion francs, from 12.46 billion francs.

The unit's chairman, Philippe Gras, said that the company is continuing its slow recovery from a low point in the second half of 1983.



Store clerk in Bolivia accepts four pounds of pesos to pay for one pound of butter.

Bolivia Choked by Hyper-Inflation

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service

LA PAZ — Bolivia has entered the world of hyper-inflation, a twilight zone where banks no longer function, bills are paid with foot-long bundles of folding paper money and buying sprees overtake the most sensible person.

Americans were frantic several years ago when faced with double-digit inflation. For Bolivians, inflation jumped to triple digits in 1982 and quadrupled figures in 1984. Based on economic data for January, inflation is now running at an annual rate of more than 50,000 percent, although some economists estimate conservatively that by the end of the year the annual rate will be only 16,000 percent.

Life in the world of hyper-inflation runs between the absurd and the tragic. The largest note — a 100,000-peso bill — is worth \$2 at the official exchange rate, which makes paying bills an ordeal. It is impossible, for example, to take friends out to dinner and pay the bill inconspicuously. Credit cards are not accepted, and when the bill arrives, wads of money must be pulled from all pockets to settle a \$40 check.

Hotel bills are paid with suitcases of money, and when handing over two 100,000-peso notes for a

pack of cigarettes costing 120,000 pesos, or \$2.40, the buyer will receive a couple of inches of 1,000-peso notes in change.

Restaurants that used to serve a large clientele of Bolivians now cater primarily to foreigners or those Bolivians lucky enough to earn dollars, because the cost of living here far exceeds the ability of most people to dine out.

"Everyone in the country is very, very poorly paid," said one government minister after a 16-day general strike ended in March with unions accepting a minimum monthly wage of \$80.70.

The March strike was Bolivia's fifth general strike in less than two years. Each strike has temporarily closed government offices, banks and mines, which produce 51 percent of the country's foreign exchange — and led to higher wages, creating more inflation.

Meanwhile, Bolivians have watched their earning power steadily erode. One banking executive, who used to earn a good wage, now works for the equivalent of \$100 a month. "It is frustrating," a bank manager said, referring to his employees. "They're at the age when they should be making

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 3)

IMF Seeks Stronger Role in Economies

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A stronger role for the International Monetary Fund in influencing economic policies of its members has emerged as a key objective of major nations in the search for more stable currency patterns.

At a meeting Wednesday of the IMF's policy-making Interim Committee, France and the United States were among countries backing tougher IMF surveillance.

The implication was that the 148-nation lending agency would apply more pressure, perhaps even publicly, to get countries to pursue fiscal, monetary and other domestic policies that would prevent erratic exchange-rate movements, such as the 50-percent increase in the dollar's value in the four years ended last February.

Had such procedures been in effect earlier in the decade, there might have been more vigorous public criticism by the IMF managing director, Jacques de Larosiere, of huge U.S. fiscal deficits, of policies in Europe that have slowed investment and growth or of big trading surpluses of Japan, international officials said.

The proposals are being drafted by the Group of 10, a body comprising top officials of the most powerful industrial countries. These proposals would strengthen the IMF and Mr. de Larosiere as the world's economic policemen.

"We firmly believe that IMF surveillance can play a key role in encouraging the adoption of sound economic policies in all of our countries," U.S. Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d said at the meeting, according to a text.

Pierre Bergeyrou, France's finance minister, said that surveillance had to be "symmetrical," meaning that major industrial countries should be under as much pressure to alter disruptive policies as smaller debtor countries are to adjust to pay bills to their creditors.

An IMF staff report, entitled the "World Economic Outlook" re-

leased during the discussions, subjected the U.S. deficit to the sharpest criticism yet by the international body.

The deficit "threatens to build in financial imbalances that could undermine the capacity to achieve satisfactory, sustainable growth," the report said.

[The report also said that in general, the world economy performed better than expected in 1984, with output growing, inflation declining

and developing nations improving their financial positions. The Associated Press reported.]

[But it added that the current accounts imbalance among industrial nations, in which foreign investments in the United States have far outstripped U.S. investment in other countries, persistent unemployment in Europe, and slow progress in improving living standards in developing countries, remain troublesome.]

Currency Rates

Leite interbank rates on April 18, excluding fees.

	U.S.	DM	FF	Yen	Sfr	Yen
Amsterdam	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Frankfurt	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
London	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Paris	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Switzerland	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
West Germany	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Japan	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Italy	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Spain	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Portugal	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Greece	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Turkey	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
India	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
South Africa	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Argentina	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Brazil	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Chile	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Colombia	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Costa Rica	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Cuba	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Dominican Republic	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Ecuador	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
El Salvador	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Honduras	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Indonesia	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Israel	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Italy	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Japan	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Korea	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Malaysia	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Mexico	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Netherlands	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Norway	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Philippines	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Poland	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Portugal	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Romania	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Saudi Arabia	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
South Africa	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Spain	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Sweden	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Switzerland	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Taiwan	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Thailand	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Turkey	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
U.S.	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
United Kingdom	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
West Germany	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Yugoslavia	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365

Source: Reuters.

1 U.S. dollar = 6.56 francs; 1 U.S. dollar = 1.936 marks; 1 U.S. dollar = 163.60 yen; 1 U.S. dollar = 2.00 Swiss francs; 1 U.S. dollar = 2.48 lire.

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British Trade Secretary Warns Japan on Surplus

The Associated Press

TOKYO — The British trade secretary said Thursday that the European Community would have to follow suit if the United States retaliated against Japan's tight markets by imposing protectionist measures.

Norman Tebbit told a news conference in Tokyo that the European Community supports free trade but "we fully recognize that the strength of feeling is such in the United States that there would be a slide toward protectionism. If that happens, the [European Community] would be forced to take similar measures."

Japan "needs to satisfy European nations as well as the United States of America," he added. Mr. Tebbit said the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone must set a good example with some major purchases.

The government might purchase military equipment or civil aircraft from abroad, he said. On Tuesday, Mr. Tebbit urged Mr. Nakasone to consider buying European fighter planes or passenger planes.

Dutch Prime Minister Rudol-

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TDB is a member of the American Express Company, which has assets of US\$ 62.8 billion and shareholders' equity of US\$ 4.4 billion.



Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva.

An American Express Company

Cash Prices

Commodity and Unit

Coffee A Santos (100 lbs) 1.10

Coffee B Santos (100 lbs) 1.05

NASDAQ National Market Prices

(Continued on Page 14)

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Can you find the ITT computer?



You probably went straight to the ITT XTRA® Personal Computer. The picture that *looks* like a computer.

But actually, there is a computer in each of the products shown in these pictures.

The car, for example. It's equipped with our recently introduced ABS anti-lock braking system. Which is controlled by an ITT computer.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Swiss May Close
Grindlays Bank

ZURICH — Switzerland could force the closure of the Swiss operations of the Grindlays banking group following Australia's refusal to grant Swiss banks foreign banking licenses, the Federal Banking Commission said Thursday.

Australia started opening its banking market this year and in February awarded 16 foreign licenses, but none of the Swiss banks which applied was successful.

Grindlays, based in London, was taken over by the Australia & New Zealand Banking Group of Melbourne in September 1984. Switzerland grants operating licenses only to banks from countries which give Swiss banks reciprocity.

Swire Buys Prime Hong Kong Parcel

By Dinah Lee
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Swire Properties Ltd., the real-estate arm of Swire Pacific Ltd., has paid 703 million Hong Kong dollars (\$90 million) for a site on the edge of Hong Kong's central business district. It was the most important property auction in the British colony this year.

Forecasters of the price had ranged from 300 million dollars to as high as 800 million dollars. After a slump in the property market that lasted more than three years, anticipation of the auction pushed trading on the local stock market past the 1,500 barrier on the Hang Seng index on Monday, the highest point in four years.

Property auctions are considered

significant financial indicators in Hong Kong because two-thirds of the total capitalization of the stock market is represented by property companies. Of the 33 constituent stocks making up the Hang Seng index, property companies account for 35 percent of the total. In addition, about one-third of all bank loans in Hong Kong are property-related.

The auction for the 107,000-square-foot (9,630-square-meter) site, which now houses military barracks, was attended by an estimated 700 bidders. Leading property companies participating in the bidding included Cheung Kong Holdings, Sun Hung Kai Properties, Henderson Land Development and Simland Co.

Early in the bidding, the site nearly went to Henderson Land for only 337 million dollars, at which

the government auctioneer commented, "I don't believe it," and waited nearly a full minute for interest to build. The significance of the final price as an endorsement of Hong Kong's future stability was underlined when the bidding hit the 700-million-dollar mark, and applause broke out.

In 1980 the same site was withdrawn from the market by the government because bids were too low. In early 1984, at the worst point in the property market's slump, an auction of land nearby, called the Admiralty II site, drew a final price of only 380 million dollars.

"I think today's price is encouraging," said Barry Yates, a research analyst with the brokerage Moore Govett (Far East) Ltd. "This site is larger than the Admiralty II site, but less attractive, and requires a much larger commitment," he said.

Earnings Down
At Dow, Carbide

The Associated Press

Dow Chemical Co. said Thursday its first-quarter profit fell 16.7 percent from a year earlier, while another major chemical concern, Union Carbide Corp., posted a 34-percent decline.

Dow Chemical, headquartered in Midland, Michigan, said net income fell to \$110 million, or 58 cents a share, from \$132 million, or 67 cents a share, a year earlier. Sales dropped to \$2.75 billion from \$2.92 billion.

Union Carbide, based in Danbury, Connecticut, said first-quarter profit tumbled to \$71 million, or \$1.01 a share, from \$107 million, or \$1.51 a share, a year earlier.

Schering Announces
72% Increase in Profits

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Schering, the West German pharmaceutical and chemical group, reported Thursday that 1984 net profit jumped 72.5 percent, to a record 138 million Deutsche marks (about \$46 million), from 80 million DM the year before.

Schering said it would recommend a dividend increase on its 1984 results, to 12 DM from 10.5 DM. The company said 1984 results were aided significantly by the company's overseas operations, particularly in the United States.

The Berlin-based company said sales in the first quarter rose 17 percent to 1.42 billion DM from the first three months last year. Sales of chemical fertilizers were depressed in January and February due to severe weather in Europe, a spokeswoman said.

Schering sales in 1984 grew 14 percent to 4.88 billion DM from 4.28 billion DM. Sales in the United States topped 1 billion DM last year, making the US the largest market for Schering products, followed by West Germany.

Klaus Pohle, managing-board spokesman, had forecast earlier this year that group net earnings would exceed by "at least 50 percent" the group's 1983 profit. He said at the time that a strong and expanding U.S. economy would benefit Schering more than most West German companies, since 82 percent of the group's revenue stems from foreign sales.

Mr. Pohle also had indicated that much of the 1984 result would

be used to finance an expansion of U.S. operations, including the eventual launching of a new line of oral contraceptives developed by Schering, called Gestoden, Gestodan, if it is approved by the Food and Drug Administration, would be the first birth-control pill to be marketed by Schering in the United States.

Schering saw its earnings fall to 80 million DM in 1983 from 103 million DM and 100 million DM in the previous two years, largely as a result of major investment costs tied to the group's 1983 acquisition of FBC Ltd., a British agrochemical group. Earnings were also hurt by losses in Latin America.

Gundi Nann-Linder, company spokeswoman, said a cereal fungicide made by FBC, called Sportak, had a highly successful year and was a key factor in boosting Schering's 1984 earnings. Also helping earnings, she said, was a return to profit in the electroplating division. She said the only significant losing area in the group remained the Diamant AG subsidiary.

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NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE ISSUE
11.50% OF U.S. \$100,000,000 - 1980/88 MADE BY
THE EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES ANNOUNCES THAT THE ANNUAL INSTALLMENT OF BONDS AMOUNTING TO U.S. \$25,000,000 - HAS BEEN PURCHASED FOR REDEMPTION ON MAY 15, 1985.
AMOUNT IN CIRCULATION AFTER MAY 15, 1985
U.S. \$ 75,000,000.

We are pleased to announce the opening of our
AMSTERDAM OFFICE

at the
World Trade Center Amsterdam
Stravinskylaan 1331
1077 XX Amsterdam - NL
(Tel. No. 020 - 62 44 12)

under the direction of
Messrs. Alexander W.A. van Olphen and
Pieter-Paul B.M. Peters

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Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain	ABC	Control Data
Kia Tinto-Zinc	1984	1984
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1983	1983	1983
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1982	1982	1982
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1981	1981	1981
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1980	1980	1980
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1979	1979	1979
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1978	1978	1978
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1977	1977	1977
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1976	1976	1976
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1975	1975	1975
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1974	1974	1974
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1973	1973	1973
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1972	1972	1972
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1971	1971	1971
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1970	1970	1970
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1969	1969	1969
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1968	1968	1968
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1967	1967	1967
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1966	1966	1966
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1965	1965	1965
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1964	1964	1964
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1963	1963	1963
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1962	1962	1962
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1961	1961	1961
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1960	1960	1960
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1959	1959	1959
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1958	1958	1958
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1957	1957	1957
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1956	1956	1956
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1955	1955	1955
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1954	1954	1954
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1953	1953	1953
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1952	1952	1952
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1951	1951	1951
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1950	1950	1950
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1949	1949	1949
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1948	1948	1948
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1947	1947	1947
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1946	1946	1946
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1945	1945	1945
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1944	1944	1944
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1943	1943	1943
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1942	1942	1942
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1941	1941	1941
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1940	1940	1940
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1939	1939	1939
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1938	1938	1938
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1937	1937	1937
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1936	1936	1936
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1935	1935	1935
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1934	1934	1934
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1933	1933	1933
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1932	1932	1932
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1931	1931	1931
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1930	1930	1930
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1929	1929	1929
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1928	1928	1928
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1927	1927	1927
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1926	1926	1926
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1925	1925	1925
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1924	1924	1924
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1923	1923	1923
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1922	1922	1922
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1921	1921	1921
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1920	1920	1920
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1919	1919	1919
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1918	1918	1918
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100
Per Share	0.002	0.001
1917	1917	1917
Revenue	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100

1954	9	CHB	189	154	154	154
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4%	1%	CMX Co	44	24	24	+
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194	94	CRS	44	74	124	124
13	10	CalRS	18	13	13	13
127	184	CalRS	18	13	13	13
4%	3%	CalRS	27	54	54	54
14	14	CalRS	52	44	44	44
10%	7%	CalRS	74	74	74	74
10%	9%	CalRS	87	14	14	14

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

1. 姓名: 王德胜
 2. 性别: 男
 3. 年龄: 45
 4. 籍贯: 山东烟台
 5. 民族: 汉族
 6. 文化程度: 高中
 7. 职业: 教师
 8. 工作单位: 烟台市第一中学
 9. 住址: 烟台市莱山区
 10. 联系电话: 13800000000
 11. 电子邮箱: wangdeseng@163.com
 12. 身份证号: 37060219680515001X
 13. 婚姻状况: 已婚
 14. 子女情况: 有一个儿子, 现年12岁
 15. 健康状况: 良好
 16. 政治面貌: 中共党员
 17. 宗教信仰: 无宗教信仰
 18. 其他说明: 本人无不良嗜好, 遵纪守法, 诚实守信。

	1984 US\$000's	1983 US\$000's
Assets		
Cash and banks	7,780	10,500
Time deposits	105,314	103,476
Certificates of deposit	49,874	76,819
Bonds and notes	45,071	32,064
Short term facilities	52,410	30,104
Bills discounted	45,577	33,046
Loans	276,745	252,799
Equity investments	65,511	70,411
Accrued income	12,476	10,720
Other receivables	7,494	6,295
Fixed assets	19,913	21,228
	<u>688,165</u>	<u>647,462</u>
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	2,677	2,622
Deferred income	1,390	1,247
Provision for staff termination indemnities	2,968	2,372
Proposed dividend	10,541	-
Accepted deposits	313,293	286,403
Accrued interest	5,644	4,337
	<u>336,513</u>	<u>296,981</u>
Shareholders' Equity		
Share capital paid up		
(Authorised US \$300 million)	288,140	288,140
Surplus	63,512	62,341
	<u>351,652</u>	<u>350,481</u>

[illegible][illegible]

Great Forest		Texas Trail		Wichita Pilgr		Pioneer	
1	100.00	1	100.00	1	100.00	1	100.00
2	98.50	2	98.50	2	98.50	2	98.50
3	97.00	3	97.00	3	97.00	3	97.00
4	95.50	4	95.50	4	95.50	4	95.50
5	94.00	5	94.00	5	94.00	5	94.00
6	92.50	6	92.50	6	92.50	6	92.50
7	91.00	7	91.00	7	91.00	7	91.00
8	89.50	8	89.50	8	89.50	8	89.50
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10	86.50	10	86.50	10	86.50	10	86.50
11	85.00	11	85.00	11	85.00	11	85.00
12	83.50	12	83.50	12	83.50	12	83.50
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21	70.00	21	70.00	21	70.00	21	70.00
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41	40.00	41	40.00	41	40.00	41	40.00
42	38.50	42	38.50	42	38.50	42	38.50
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45	34.00	45	34.00	45	34.00	45	34.00
46	32.50	46	32.50	46	32.50	46	32.50
47	31.00	47	31.00	47	31.00	47	31.00
48	29.50	48	29.50	48	29.50	48	29.50
49	28.00	49	28.00	49	28.00	49	28.0

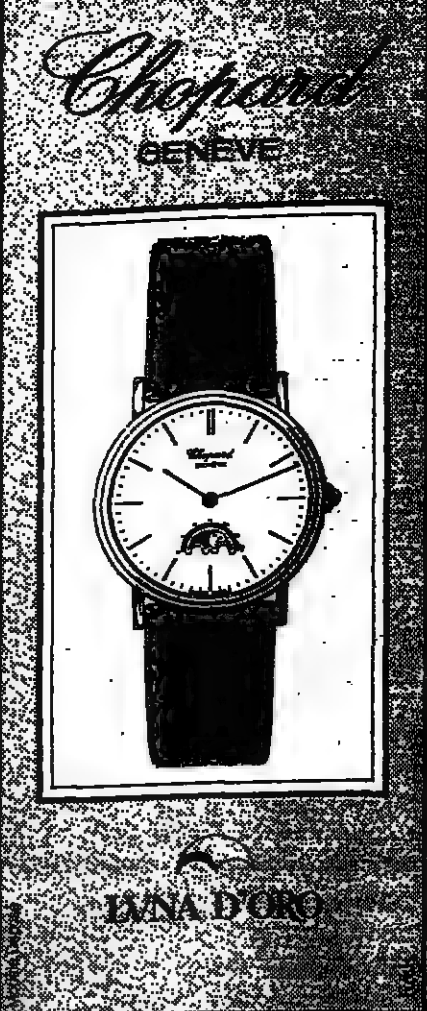
[illegible]

	Transit/Meet.	Common Meet	Bus Arrgt
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8:15 AM	8:30 AM	12:34	12:34
8:30 AM	8:45 AM	12:34	12:34
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9:00 AM	9:15 AM	12:34	12:34
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9:30 AM	9:45 AM	12:34	12:34
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3:30 AM	3:45 AM	12:34	12:34
3:45 AM	4:00 AM	12:34	12:34
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SPORTS

VANTAGE POINT/ George Vecsey

Scandal and College Sports: The Real Corrupters

NEW YORK — In the midst of a point-shaving scandal at Tulane and drug controversies at Clemson and Arizona State and recruiting scandals all over the country, it is welcome news that college presidents are trying to regain control of sports from their athletic administrators.

But there is one major weakness in the move by the college presidents: They can only be as committed as the people who hired them.

"We have to reassert that our primary values are academics and that academic integrity is vital to university life," said Eamon M. Kelly, the president of Tulane University, who wants to cancel the basketball program after the indictment of three players in the point-shaving scandal and allegations of recruiting violations. One of the players has already pleaded guilty to a charge that he conspired to commit sports bribery.

How did educational institutions come to field teams that are the subject of illegal, million-dollar bookmaking activity? How did schools become covert suppliers of steroids and stimulants and relaxants? How did colleges come to accept academically unqualified athletes and pay them with shoe boxes full of money?

Don't blame the college presidents. Some of them enjoy the fanfare from a winning sports program more than they should; some of them look the other way when disreputable coaches build empires right on campus; some of them don't want to know what their deans of admission are doing.

Most college presidents are hired for their fund-raising and social and academic abilities, not because of any great expertise in criminal investigation or sports administration. Most presidents can't afford to know that powerful boosters give money and cars and no-show jobs directly to blue-chip athletes.

The highly recruited athlete, perhaps from a poor background, wants to live at least as well as the wealthier students on campus; he does not want to recognize that many college students

take loans and part-time jobs and share grubby rooms and eat haphazardly in order to be educated. The athlete knows only that he makes a ton of money for the college; he wants his share now.

Three years ago, Digger Phelps, the basketball coach at Notre Dame, contended that many schools were paying \$10,000 or more a year to star athletes. Phelps' position was assailed by some fellow coaches, but Dr. John W. Ryan, president of Indiana University and chairman of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Presidents Commission, said on April 5: "I am sure that you would get no argument from presidents that it does not go on. We must stamp it out. Auditing is intended to do that."

At a special meeting of the NCAA on June 20-21 in New Orleans, Ryan and his colleagues will propose that athletic budgets be controlled by college presidents rather than by athletic directors. Presidents are chief executive officers, expected to keep their schools solvent, but their case is that the most tangible public bottom line is the worst-kept record of their football and basketball teams.

Another part of the curse is that sports are the major reason many trustees, alumni and boosters are involved in the schools in the first place. All major sports colleges have boosters who have made their bundle selling insurance or cars or doing roof therapy and now want to help the school of their choice. One popular way is to wrap some \$100 bills in a shoe box and have them delivered to a dunker or a wide receiver.

"The slush fund money is not going to show up in the athletic budget or audit," Ryan said recently.

College presidents who get too involved in supervising the athletic programs don't last very long at some schools. At Clemson, which has run into trouble with the NCAA because of recruiting abuses, a runner, Augustinus Jaspers, died last year. Traces of a muscle relaxant were later found in his body, although the drug was not ruled to be the cause of his death.

The president of Clemson, Bill Atchley, apparently offended some trustees by getting too

involved in investigating the athletic program. He resigned last month.

"The public perception of wrongdoing will make it difficult to explain why anyone would choose to come to Clemson University," Dean Robert A. Waller of Clemson's College of Liberal Arts, was quoted as saying in The New York Times on March 10.

One member of the Big East Conference, Boston College, had a former player, Rick Kuhn, imprisoned for point-shaving the season before the conference began in 1979-80. Boston College has also faced the public criticism of its academic standards by a former co-captain, Martin Clark, along with revelations that another former Boston College player, Jay Murphy, had remained eligible while attending night school.

The strength of the Big East this year, with three semifinalists in the Final Four, should be cause for concern as well as pride. The champions Villanova players in particular seemed verbal and intelligent, but if the Big East is beating other superpowers in the competition for super-players, what price is being paid?

Two months ago, it was learned that Chris Washburn, the freshman convicted of taking a five-piece stereo set from a dormitory neighbor, had been admitted to North Carolina State with a 470 Scholastic Aptitude Test score, only 70 points above the minimum and nearly 600 points below the average at North Carolina State.

When questions were raised, several people from the state charged journalistic grudges and prejudices by the prosecutors and interschool rivalries in the state. One man wrote on his corporate letterhead that an athlete's low SAT score should not disqualify him from developing the aptitude he has — putting the ball through the hoop.

When people have such a distorted vision of higher education, it is no wonder boosters are willing to slip unmarked bills to athletes, and trustees overlook the fact that gamblers are betting on the activities of students — turning them into greyhounds in caps and gowns.



The Cubs' third base coach, Don Zimmer, at odds with umpire Joe West in the seventh inning of the Cubs-Phillies game. Zimmer, who was ejected from the game, later said West lifted him up by the neck and shoved him aside. West said he was only trying to get in position to call a play.

Expos Nab Smith at Plate To Defeat Cardinals, 2-1

ST. LOUIS — Rookie Joe Hesketh retired 17 consecutive batters at one point and the Montreal Expos tagged Lonnie Smith at the plate for the final out in a 2-1 victory Wednesday over the St. Louis Cardinals.

Smith led off the ninth with a single off reliever Jeff Reardon.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Brewers 2, Tigers 0
In the American League, in Detroit, Jim Gantner cracked a single and a triple to help Milwaukee defeat the World Champion Tigers, 2-0. It was Detroit's first loss of the season after six victories. Danny Darwin gained a victory in his first decision this year by allowing only a single to Lou Whitaker in the third and a single to Lance Parrish in the fourth. He retired the last 13 batters he faced, walked one and struck out two.

Blue Jays 3, Rangers 1
In Toronto, Jesse Barfield, who struck out in the clutch in the eighth, belted a three-run homer with none out in the 10th to lead the Blue Jays past Texas, 3-1. The homer made a winner of Bill Caudill (3-1) who had given up the go-ahead run in the top of the inning.

Orioles 6, Indians 3
In Cleveland, errors by reliever Jose Roman (0-1) and third baseman Brock Jacoby helped Baltimore score three unearned runs in the eighth for a 6-3 victory over the Indians. Baltimore produced the three runs on a bases-loaded error by Jacoby, a fielder's choice groundout by Cal Ripken and an infield single.

A's 8, Mariners 4
In Oakland, California, Mike Davis hit a home run and Alfredo Griffin collected three hits and an RBI to help the A's defeat Seattle, 8-4, and complete a three-game series sweep. The loss was Seattle's third straight since winning its first three games.

Royals 6, Red Sox 1
In Kansas City, Missouri, Charlie Leibrandt threw a four-hitter and Buddy Biancalana hit a three-run homer in the second to carry the Royals to a 6-1 victory over Boston.

Angels 4, Twins 3
In Minneapolis, Gary Putsis singled in two runs to help California defeat the Twins, 4-3, their sixth consecutive loss. Jim Slaton (1-0) scattered seven hits over six innings, striking out four and walking none. Donnie Moore pitched three innings for his first save.

Dodgers 1, Astros 0
In Los Angeles, Mike Marshall

In Pittsburgh, Rafael Santana hit a two-run homer and scored three runs to spark New York's 10-6 triumph over the Pirates. It was the Mets' seventh victory in eight games. Kevin Chapman and Keith Hernandez drove in two runs each and Darryl Strawberry added a home run.

Mets 10, Pirates 6
In Chicago, Keith Moreland atoned for three errors with four RBIs, including a three-run double that capped a four-run seventh inning, to carry the Cubs to their fifth straight victory, a 5-4 triumph over Philadelphia.

Reds 6, Braves 1
In Atlanta, Nick Easky went three for four, drove in two runs and scored twice to lead Cincinnati to a 6-1 defeat of the Braves and a sweep of their three-game series. Rookie Tom Browning (1-0) allowed six hits for the victory. The Reds' Pete Rose had a single to move within 85 hits of Ty Cobb's all-time record of 4,191.

Players Suspend Talks, Seek Owners' Records

By Ross Newhan
Los Angeles Times Service
MINNEAPOLIS — The Major League Players Association has suspended negotiations with the baseball owners over a new collective bargaining agreement and demanded a full financial disclosure from the 26 clubs.

The owners will apparently accede, though it is not certain that all 28 items requested by the union in a New York negotiating session Wednesday will be provided.

"We welcome the request for additional information and view it as an indication that they are giving serious consideration to problems we have discussed with them," Lee MacPhail, the owners' representative and former American League president, said.

"We are anxious to cooperate with them by giving them information as promptly as possible so that we can direct our attention to the important issues involved in reaching a new agreement."

Among the items requested by the union: audited financial statements on every club; a history of the ownerships; concession and parking agreements; TV and radio contracts; club licensing agreements; and minor league franchise agreements.

A MacPhail associate who requested anonymity said the owners have no option but to supply the records because Commissioner Peter Ueberroth said in February that he might order it as a means of proving to the players that the industry is in poor financial condition.

Don Fehr, the union's executive director, said that the negotiations over a new collective bargaining agreement had gone nowhere, leaving the players "frustrated and resentful that they have to be put through this again."

"We aren't convinced that they have a problem that needs fixing, but they have been pleading with us to look at their financial records for four or five weeks," Fehr said.

"Since they're not willing to bargain on specific issues, we're forced to say, 'O.K., let's look at the books and see where that takes us.'"

The major stumbling block in the negotiations for a new bargaining agreement is expected to be the union's demand for a one-third annual cut of the six-year, \$1-billion TV contract signed by baseball last year and a one-third cut of the extra \$9 million in TV money that baseball will receive for expanding the playoffs from five to seven games.

Canada Defeats East, West Germany in Hockey

PRAGUE — Tony Tanti scored two goals, while Don Maloney, Rick Vaive and Steve Yzerman contributed one each as Team Canada defeated West Germany 5-0 Thursday to retain a perfect 2-0 record at the World Hockey Championships.

In Wednesday's game, Team Canada overwhelmed East Germany 9-1, while the Soviet team clobbered the United States 11-1.

In other contests Wednesday, Sweden barely squeaked by West Germany, 3-2, and Czechoslovakia shut out Finland 5-0.

Maloney's goal in Thursday's game against West Germany came after only 31 seconds. Dave Taylor took the puck away from Erich Kuhnhackl, skated toward the corner of the German zone and passed to the front of the crease where Maloney outmuscled a German defender to direct the puck past goalie Karl Friesen.

Tanti scored his first goal at 2:39, moving out from behind the net unmolested and lifting a shot between Friesen's legs.

The West Germans didn't get their first shot on goal until the four-minute mark. Crisp goaltending from Steve Weeks helped blank the Germans.

Tanti scored again at 11:18 of the opening period, firing himself all alone in front of Friesen and converting a passout from the corner by Bernie Nichols.

Vaive got the only goal of the second period at 11:06. Kirk Muller won a face-off in the German zone, swept the puck across to

pair, while Francis had one goal. Anderson also set up defenseman Doug Lidster for the opening goal at 14:45 of the first period.

Harald Kuhnke was credited with East Germany's only goal, but actually defenseman Steve Konroyd knocked the puck into his own net while he was standing in the crease to head off an attack.

The Americans were victims of a blizzard on Wednesday.

"It was like swimming up the river," said Coach Dave Peterson after the game.

The Soviet players threw four lines of dazzling skaters and sharpshooters at U.S. goalie John Vanbiesbroeck and Chris Terrell.

For the Russians, right winger Sergei Makarov scored four goals.

The round-robin preliminary round of eight concludes April 27, with the top four advancing to medal play.

(AP, UPI)

U.S. forward Corey Millen tries to get past the Soviet goalie, Vladimir Myshkin.

Vaive and the Toronto Maple Leaf captain blasted a shot past Friesen. Yzerman completed the scoring at 14:17 of the third period when he tapped in a goalmouth pass from Tanti.

In Wednesday's game, Canada had one line flying all night as Ron Francis of the Hartford Whalers and his two Toronto Maple Leaf wingers, Vaive and John Anderson, combined for five of the nine goals. Anderson and Vaive each netted a

goal, while Francis had one goal. Anderson also set up defenseman Doug Lidster for the opening goal at 14:45 of the first period.

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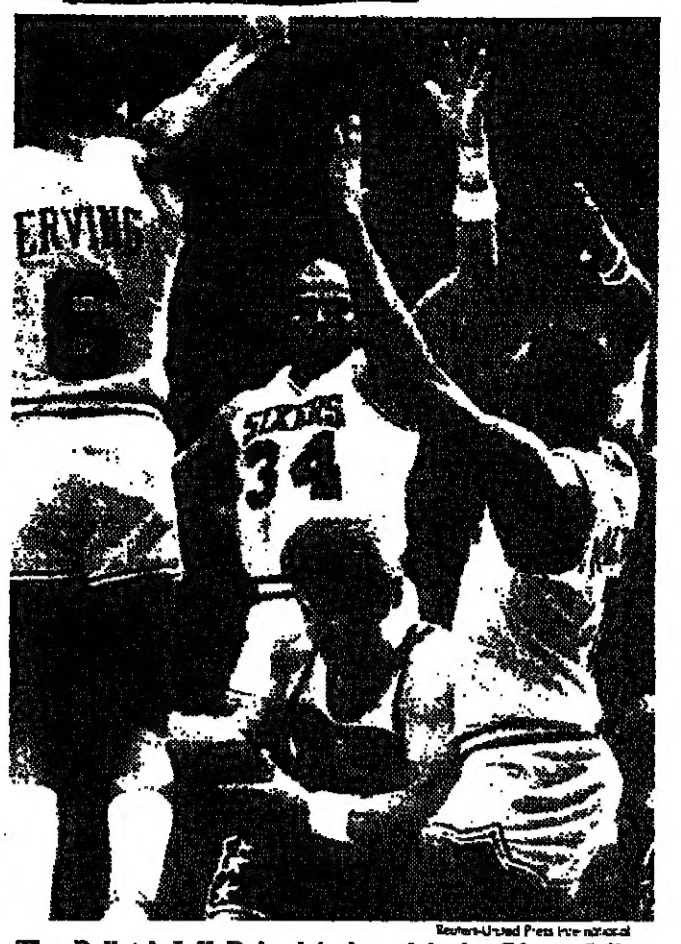
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The Bullets' Jeff Ruland is boxed in by 76ers: Julius Erving (6), Charles Barkley (34) and Moses Malone.

Bullets Turn Opener Over to 76ers, 104-97

PHILADELPHIA — The Philadelphia 76ers stole the opening game of the National Basketball Association playoff series from the Washington Bullets, forcing six

turnovers in the final four minutes to post a 104-97 victory.

Game 2 of the best-of-five series is scheduled for Sunday in Philadelphia. Wednesday's victory over the Bullets, before a season-low crowd of 7,170 at the Spectrum, was the first playoff game the Sixers had won since the 1983 championship series.

After Gus Williams' free throw gave the Bullets their final lead at 93-92 with 4:21 left, the 76ers' defense went to work. Led by Moses Malone and Maurice Cheeks, Philadelphia allowed just two free throws and one basket while scoring 12 points the rest of the way.

Cheeks' jumper with 3:30 remaining gave the Sixers the lead at 94-93 and Malone's steal led to Julius Erving's jumper 28 seconds later. After Cheeks forced Williams into a double-dribble, Malone, who finished with 26 points, hit a foul shot to make it 97-93.

On Thursday night in their first-round matchups, it was Cleveland at Boston, Phoenix at the Los Angeles Lakers, New Jersey at Detroit, San Antonio at Denver and Portland at Dallas. Utah is at Houston and Milwaukee hosts Chicago on Friday night.

Malone then batted a loose ball to Andrew Toney, who went in for a lay-up at the 2:11 mark for a 99-93 lead. After Washington's Jeff Ruland sank two free throws, Toney hit three free throws to seal the victory.

"We didn't execute very well and we turned it over," Sixers Coach Billy Cunningham said. "But we hung in there and forced some turnovers in the fourth quarter. I'm just really happy about that. This was a big one for us, to get one up on them."

"Our defense made quite a difference," Erving added. "We're not playing great basketball right now but mentally I think we did fine."

The Sixers had 15 steals — six by Malone and five by Cheeks. Erving scored 24 points and Cheeks and Charles Barkley 17 each.

Cliff Robinson scored 24 points to pace the Bullets while Jeff Ruland, who is coming back from a shoulder injury, collected 20 points, 10 rebounds, seven assists and four steals.

On Thursday night in their first-round matchups, it was Cleveland at Boston, Phoenix at the Los Angeles Lakers, New Jersey at Detroit, San Antonio at Denver and Portland at Dallas. Utah is at Houston and Milwaukee hosts Chicago on Friday night.

Hearns broke the fourth and fifth metacarpals — the bones nearest the wrist — of his ring and small fingers during Monday night's bout with Hagler in Las Vegas, according to Dr. Fred Lewerenz. The injury "should heal well and give him no trouble," Lewerenz said.

Hearns, who boxed Monday as a middleweight, was stopped in the third round by Hagler, the WBC middleweight champion.

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SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Playoffs

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS
21 27 31-37
28 27 31-34
Milwaukee 94-102 Boston
Philadelphia 101-100 Washington
Los Angeles 101-97 Houston
San Antonio 101-97 Dallas
Phoenix 101-97 Portland
Seattle 101-97 Denver
Utah 101-97 New York
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Washington 1

Arts Medal Recipients

"Very few people can have doors," grouched a new arrival to friend as they strolled around his mostly doorless domain recently. "It's one of the cost savings. Only very important people get doors. It's going to take a while to get used to."

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